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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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18 April 1984

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

BRIEFS

BEIJING GYMNASTICS TOURNAMENT--Beijing, 28 Mar (XINHUA)--Gymnasts from 12 countries will participate in the 1984 Beijing international invitational tournament to be held from April 22 to 24, the Chinese Gymnastics Association announced here today. These countries are Bulgaria, Canada, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the German Democratic Republic, France, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Spain and host China. The gymnasts from Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Italy, Poland, the Soviet Union and Spain will compete in China for the first time in more than 20 years. According to the association, Bulgaria, the Soviet Union and Spain will send world championship veterans to the Beijing tournament which is regarded as a pre-olympic competition. There will be the men's and women's team events, all round and individual events. [Text] [OW280749 Beijing XINHUA in English 0643 GMT 28 Mar 84]

CSO: 4000/290

UNITED STATES

REAGAN ENDS U.S. ROLE IN LEBANON FIGHTING

OW310720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Washington, 30 Mar (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan said in a letter to Congress today he has ended U.S. participation in the multinational force in Lebanon.

The President admitted that since U.S. Marines went to Beirut in August 1982 together with the multinational force, 264 Americans have been killed, 137 wounded and the total cost to the U.S. operation in Lebanon was 59.7 million dollars.

He said he made the decision because it is "no longer a necessary or appropriate means" to achieve U.S. goals in the war-battered country.

On February 7 President Reagan announced his decision to redeploy U.S. Marines from Beirut to ships offshore following the outbreak of heavy fightings between the Lebanese Army and Shi'ite militiamen in Beirut a few days before.

However, the President also told Congress that the United States "has not abandoned Lebanon." He added that the U.S. Embassy in Beirut "remains in full and active operation, and a marine detachment of approximately 100 personnel drawn from the marine unit afloat remains to provide additional external security for our diplomatic mission."

He said a limited number of U.S. military personnel equipped with personal weapons for self-defense will remain to provide military training and security assistance liaison to the Lebanese armed forces.

There had been strong opposition from some congressmen to the U.S. Administration's decision to send marines to Lebanon. The cancellation of the U.S.-sponsored May 17 Lebanese-Israeli agreement by Lebanon on March 6 has been widely considered by the press here as a failure of U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East.

CSO: 4000/289

UNITED STATES

U.S. PLANES ASSIST SALVADORAN GOVERNMENT TROOPS

OW300751 Beijing XINHUA in English 0653 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Washington, 29 Mar (XINHUA)--U.S. aircraft are providing reconnaissance and communications support for Salvadoran Government troops in their combat operations against the guerrillas, THE WASHINGTON POST said today quoting a senior Salvadoran Army officer.

The paper said, 300 U.S. Army pilots, maintenance men and intelligence specialists are now operating the reconnaissance flights from Palmerola airfield in Honduras.

This is the most direct involvement so far by the United States in El Salvador's civil war. The Pentagon, however, declined either to confirm or deny the report.

The scope and size of the U.S. military mission in El Salvador have been steadily expanded over the past year. The total number of U.S. military personnel in the country usually exceeds 100, the report says.

In addition, there are 170 U.S. officers in Honduras, training Salvadoran Government troops.

The increased U.S. military involvement in El Salvador has touched off a heated debate in Congress. The 93 million U.S. dollars in aid to El Salvador proposed by President Ronald Reagan early this month still awaits congressional approval despite determined lobbying by the Reagan administration.

CSO: 4000/289

SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

CHERNENKO, ETHIOPIAN LEADER MEET--Moscow, 29 Mar (XINHUA)--Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko talked with visiting Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam today on important issues in their bilateral relations and on the situation in the Horn of Africa, according to the Soviet News Agency TASS. In their talks, Mengistu thanked the Soviet Union for its military aid, and the Soviet leader replied that his country would continue to support Ethiopia. At a dinner in honor of Mengistu, Chernenko launched a many-sided attack on the United States. He said the Soviet Union rejects "attempts by anyone to claim Africa or individual parts of it as a sphere of 'vital interests'." The Ethiopian leader said that Africa's most pressing task is to realize true liberation for the 500 million Africans. [Text] [OW300736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 30 Mar 84]

SOVIET WARSHIPS IN HAVANA--Washington, 26 Mar (XINHUA)--The Soviet helicopter carrier, the Leningrad, and its escorting vessels which entered the Caribbean last week pulled into the Havana Bay today, said U.S. Pentagon officials. The Soviet fleet comprises the 17,000-ton, the Leningrad, the Udaloy, a guided missile destroyer, a diesel-powered submarine and an oil tanker, the officials said. As they sailed to Cuba, the officials said, the Soviet warships were shadowed by two U.S. warships, which remained off the Cuban coast to maintain a watch on the Russian vessels. The Soviet ships' arrival coincided with a U.S. display of naval force off the Caribbean coast of Honduras, where U.S. and Honduran troops participated in ground maneuvers. A U.S. military official said that the first of 1,000 fresh U.S. troops have arrived in Honduras today to take part in the U.S.-led military maneuvers codenamed "Grenadier 1". Apart from training the Honduran Army, the official said, the maneuvers are also meant to "demonstrate the interest the United States has in this part of Central America." [Text] [OW270943 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 27 Mar 84]

RUSSIAN WRITER'S BIRTHDAY--Moscow, 31 Mar (XINHUA)--The 175th birthday of the great Russian writer Nikolay Vasilyevich Gogol was observed throughout the Soviet Union. Various forms of commemorations were held in the Soviet republics of Ukraine, Latvia, Kazakhstan as well as in Moscow and Leningrad. Gogol was born on April 1, 1809 at Sorochintsy near Poltava, Ukraine. At his birthplace, the 40-hectare country estate where the great Russian writer had lived and engaged in literature activities for long, has recently been reshaped and turned into a museum. The literature museum of the Soviet Union

held a Gogol academic seminar and opened an exhibition at Gogol's former residence in Moscow, introducing Gogol's ideas and activities of literary creation. Gogol was the founder of critical realism in Russian literature. His works such as "The Government Inspector" and "Dead Souls" have been contributive to world literature and welcomed by Chinese readers. [Text]
[OW312014 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 31 Mar 84]

CSO: 4000/283

NORTHEAST ASIA

REPORTAGE ON JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER NAKASONE'S VISIT

XINHUA Profiles Nakasone

OW240957 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0155 GMT 22 Mar 84

[International reference material: "Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Man in the News"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA)--Yasuhiro Nakasone is the 17th prime minister of postwar Japan. He was born in Takazaki City of Gunma Prefecture on 27 May 1918. He graduated from the law department of Tokyo University in 1941. During World War II he was drafted into the navy and served as a quartermaster.

Nakasone began his political career in 1947. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives after winning fifth place in the number of votes throughout the country and has been elected to the House of Representatives 15 times now.

In 1955, after the Liberal Party and the Democratic Party merged into the Liberal-Democratic Party, Nakasone served as the party's deputy secretary general. Later, he assumed the posts of chairman of the executive council and secretary general of the Liberal-Democratic Party.

Nakasone has repeatedly assumed cabinet posts. In 1959, he served in the cabinet of Nobusuke Kishi as director general of the Science and Technology Agency and concurrently chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. In 1967 and 1970, he served in Sato's cabinet as transport minister and director general of the Defense Agency respectively. In 1972 he served in the Tanaka cabinet as minister of international trade and industry and concurrently director general of the Science and Technology Agency. In 1980, he served in the Suzuki cabinet as director general of the Administrative Management Agency. In November 1982, Nakasone became prime minister of Japan.

Nakasone is an old friend of the Chinese people and one of the first Japanese dietmen who visited China. After the normalization of relations between China and Japan, Nakasone twice visited China. After he became prime minister, he declared: Japan's fundamental policy is to cooperate and make common efforts with China to promote peace and prosperity in Asia and the world. When General Secretary Hu Yaobang visited Japan last year. Prime Minister Nakasone and General Secretary Hu unanimously agreed to expand the three principles of Sino-Japanese relations into four principles: "peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, mutual trust and long-term stability."

Nakasone has a variety of interests. He loves swimming, music, haiku [Japanese poetry] and painting. For the past 20 years he has been honorary president of the Association of Japanese Music Institutions. He served as president of Takushoku University, and his published works include "Japan's Proposal," "The Theory of Comprehensive Security and Protection," "The South Pole" and "My Political Career."

Nakasone's wife is Tsutako. They have one son and two daughters.

Editorial Hails Visit

OW221640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 22 Mar 84

["People's daily editorial: 'Warmly Welcome Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone'" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 23 March (XINHUA)--The visit to China by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is bound to have a positive effect on the longstanding and stable development of China-Japan relations of friendship and cooperation, and on the maintenance of peace in Asia and the world as a whole, the PEOPLE'S DAILY says in an editorial today.

Extending warm welcome to prime minister Nakasone, the editorial says that the Japanese prime minister's official visit is another big event in the history of Sino-Japanese relations.

It says that when general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Hu Yaobang paid a visit to Japan last year, the talks he held with Prime Minister Nakasone helped deepen the mutual understanding between the two countries. The two sides agreed to expand the existing three principles guiding China-Japan relations into a new set of four principles--peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, mutual trust, and long-term stability. Both sides are keen to advance the cause of China-Japan friendship into the 21st century.

During his current visit to China, the editorial continues, Prime Minister Nakasone will have the opportunity to exchange views with Chinese leaders on international issues of common concern. They will seek to promote bilateral relations, and to strengthen economic cooperation on the basis of the four principles.

Since the normalization of relations, the friendship and cooperation between China and Japan have entered a new phase of development, unprecedented in history, thanks to the joint efforts of the governments and peoples of the two countries. These improved relations agree with the fundamental interests of the people of both countries, the editorial points out. China is rich in natural resources, its internal markets extensive, while Japan has sophisticated technology and developed economy. The two countries can thus help supply each other's needs and make up each other's deficiencies, which will no doubt give a boost to the economy and culture in both countries to the benefit of future generations. To carry the cause of China-Japan friendship into the 21st century and beyond has become a concern shared by the far-sighted statesmen of both countries. The talks scheduled between Prime Minister Nakasone and Premier

Zhao Ziyang on the establishment of a "Japan-China Committee for Friendship in the 21st Century" will help promote the development of these relations.

China and Japan are two Asian countries deeply concerned about peace in Asia and throughout the world. China wants a peaceful international environment in which to proceed with its four modernizations, while Japan also needs a peaceful international situation to continue the development of its economy. Thus, the maintenance of peace is the common desire of the people of both countries. The good relations between China and Japan are not only in conformity with the interests of the two peoples but also with those of people elsewhere in Asia and throughout the world. The editorial further stresses that in face of the turbulence and unrest in the current international situation, the two countries are obliged to exert their respective efforts to maintain peace in Asia and the whole world.

The editorial says Prime Minister Nakasone, as an old friend of the Chinese people, has for long made efforts to promote China-Japan friendship. We are convinced that his current visit to our country will meet with every success.

Successful Visit Predicted

HK230928 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Mar 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Warmly Welcome Prime Minister Nakasone"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Chinese Government, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will come to China today for an official and friendly visit. This is another big event in the history of Sino-Japanese relations. The Chinese people warmly welcome the visit of the distinguished Japanese guests.

Last year, General Secretary Hu Yaobang visited Japan on invitation and held cordial and friendly talks with Prime Minister Nakasone. This helped deepen the mutual understanding between the two countries and enhance their profound friendship. Both sides unanimously agreed to expand the existing three principles guiding the development of Sino-Japanese relations into a new set of four principles, namely, "peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, mutual trust, and long-term stability." Both sides also achieved a common understanding on advancing the cause of Sino-Japanese friendship into the 21st century. During his current visit to China, Prime Minister Nakasone will, on the basis of the four principles, cordially and amicably exchange views with Chinese leaders on further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries as well as on strengthening bilateral economic cooperation and international issues of common concern. This will have a positive effect on the long standing and stable development of Sino-Japanese relations of friendship and cooperation, and on the maintenance of peace in Asia and the world.

Since the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations, thanks to the joint efforts of the governments and people of the two countries, the friendship and cooperation between China and Japan have entered a new phase of development, which is unprecedented in history. This conforms to the fundamental interests of the people of the two countries. China is rich in natural resources, and its domestic markets are extensive, while Japan has sophisticated technology and a

developed economy. The two countries can thus help supply each other's needs and make up each other's deficiencies, which will no doubt give a boost to the economy and culture in both countries to the benefit of future generations. Therefore, to carry the cause of Sino-Japanese friendship into the 21st century and beyond has become a concern shared by the far-sighted statesmen and the people of the two countries. During his visit, Prime Minister Nakasone will discuss with Premier Zhao Ziyang the question of establishing a "China-Japan committee for friendship in the 21st century." This will certainly help promote the development of the cause of Sino-Japanese friendship.

China and Japan are two Asian countries deeply concerned about peace in Asia and throughout the world. China wants a peaceful international environment in which to proceed with its four modernizations, while Japan also needs a peaceful international situation to continue the development of its economy. Thus, the maintenance of peace is the common desire of the people of both countries. The good relations between China and Japan are not only in conformity with the interests of the two peoples but also with those of people elsewhere in Asia and throughout the world. In facing the present turbulent and unstable international situation, the two countries must not only get along peacefully with each other on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, but are also obliged to exert their respective efforts to maintain peace in Asia and the whole world. The exchange of views between Prime Minister Nakasone and Chinese leaders on international issues of common concern during this visit will enable to two countries to make greater contributions to the maintenance of peace in Asia and the whole world.

Prime Minister Nakasone, an old friend of the Chinese people, has long made efforts to promote Sino-Japanese friendship. We are convinced that being an envoy of a friendly neighbor, his friendly visit to China will certainly meet with every success.

Arrives in Beijing

HK261252 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Mar 84 p 6

[Article by reporters Zhang Yunfang [1728 0061 2455] and Zhou Bin [0719 2430]: "Spring Breeze and Golden Sun Greet the Guests"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 23 March 1984, a private DC-10 slowly descended in the golden sunlight of early spring, landed at the Beijing airport, and taxied to the tarmac by the side of the old airport. Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone looked at his watch. The time was exactly 1612. The journey from Tokyo to Beijing, although Via Osaka and Shanghai, took only 3 hours and 42 minutes. Japan and China are separated only by a strip of water; this is how close the two countries are.

Prime Minister Nakasone was radiant with happiness and appeared not the least bit wearied by the trip. He was driven directly to the square in front of the east entrance of the Great Hall of the People, on the western side of Tiananmen Square, where the welcoming ceremony was held. Today, Prime Minister Nakasone is the first visiting head of state to receive a gun salute, which has been resumed after a lapse of 18 years in China. After the 19-gun salute, Prime

Minister Nakasone, glowing with health and radiating vigor, walked with Premier Zhao Ziyang along a 200-meter-long red carpet to inspect the guard of honor. They then proceeded to the Great Hall of the People. The Japanese reporters watched with rapt attention as Prime Minister Nakasone reached the top of the flight of 40 steps. They calculated that their prime minister had taken exactly 50 seconds, and gasped in admiration at the nimbleness and agility of this 65-year-old man. This also explained the gladness of Prime Minister Nakasone.

This is Prime Minister Nakasone's fourth visit to China. The people who accompanied the prime minister on the visit said that as the fourth representative to visit China since the normalization of China-Japan relations, the visit by Prime Minister Nakasone to China, at the stage when China is carrying out the "four modernizations" on a grand and spectacular scale, is of important significance. It not only explains the close relationship between China and Japan, but it also expresses that both countries have in mind the friendship of future generations. Japan has attached great importance to this visit by Prime Minister Nakasone to China. The visit by Prime Minister Nakasone to China was approved at a meeting of the House of Representatives. Prior to his departure, the Japanese media published numerous editorials and articles highly appraising the significance of this visit. TOKYO SHIMBUN of Japan said: "At present, Japan-China relations are at the best period, unprecedented in history. Therefore, the focus of this visit to China is to seek the further development of friendship between the two countries as well as matured Japan-China relations geared to the needs of the 21st century." The NIHON KEIZAL SHIMBUN held that "the further development of stable and friendly relations with China on the basis of mutual trust will enhance Japan's foreign diplomatic position and strengthen Japan's voice in the international community." People in the political circles in Japan also pointed out, "the present is precisely the period of supersession of one century by another," or "the period of supersession of one generation of people by another to the cause of Japan-China friendship." Therefore, "shifting the focus to friendly exchange between the younger generation of both countries is of important significance."

Prime Minister Nakasone and Premier Zhao Ziyang held a cordial talk in the East Room of the Great Hall of the People. The two statesmen are already old friends. Premier Zhao Ziyang made a gesture and said in delight: "I remember meeting your excellency at an evening party on 1 May 1980." He also humorously mentioned, "the spring of Beijing is very windy." Prime Minister Nakasone jocularly replied: "This proves that the wind is also welcoming us." The talk of the two state leaders was so fervent [na-me re-qie 6719 8010 3583 0434]. Nakasone announced that the Japanese Government has decided to provide China with a second long-term, low interest loan totalling about 470 billion yen spread over a period of 7 years. A stimulating thing is that both sides have unanimously agreed to the formation of a "China-Japan 21st Century Friendship Committee." This agreement was made by Prime Minister Nakasone in response to a proposal for the development of long-term and stable good neighborly and friendly relations between China and Japan made by General Secretary Hu Yaobang when he visited Japan. The Japanese friends who accompanied Prime Minister Nakasone on the visit said that as a result, China and Japan will enter a period of active cooperation to carry the cause of China-Japan friendship into the 21st century.

At 2015 in the evening, Comrade Deng Yingchao, who visited Japan at the head of a NPC delegation in 1979, met with Prime Minister Nakasone in the Hebei Room of the Great Hall of the People. Prime Minister Nakasone has always regarded himself as a pupil of the late Kenzo Matsumura, a promoter of friendly relations between China and Japan, and he also regarded himself as a promoter of Japan-China friendship. He has a deep affection for Premier Zhou Enlai. He stepped forward, firmly grasped the hands of Comrade Deng Yingchao, and introduced his son. Deng Yingchao said delightedly: "Both generations have come. I am very glad to see the younger generation coming to build a golden bridge of friendship between China and Japan." She also earnestly said: "We not only have friendly relations between countries, but we have also friendly contacts between families." Following this, Deng Yingchao told Prime Minister Nakasone a secret she has kept to herself for 14 years. She said: Comrade Enlai seldom talked to me about foreign visitors, but 14 years ago, he spoke to me about your excellency. He said that young Mr Nakasone is capable and accomplished, and will become the prime minister of Japan. How his prediction has been fulfilled. Prime Minister Nakasone emotionally said: Kenzo Matsumura and Premier Zhou are the two persons I most respect in the history of China-Japan friendship. When I met Premier Zhou during my visit to China in 1973, we had very harmonious talks. We had three successive talks, totally 7 hours. Today, on seeing you, I feel like I am meeting a relative. China-Japan friendship has linked the hearts of the leaders of the two countries together. Finally, Deng Yingchao had a picture taken with the family of Prime Minister Nakasone for a souvenir. She encouraged the son of Prime Minister Nakasone: The responsibility of friendship between the Chinese and Japanese people for generations to come falls on the shoulders of your younger generation. The son of Prime Minister Nakasone nodded his head in agreement.

A total of 10 hours had elapsed from the time of embarkation in Tokyo to the conclusion of the welcoming banquet in Beijing, and Prime Minister Nakasone had not taken a rest. The personnel on the Chinese side asked with concern: "Are you tired?" He smiled and replied, "No, not at all."

Prime Minister Nakasone expressed that the purpose of this visit to China is to keep an appointment he has made to meet General Secretary Hu Yaobang in Beijing, and he is in a happy frame of mind. He wants, on the basis of the four principles of "peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, mutual trust, and long-term stability" for friendship between China and Japan, to seek further development in the relations of cooperation and friendship between the two countries, and to build the relations between China and Japan into a model of peaceful coexistence for various countries in the world, and he has the greatest confidence regarding this.

When the distinguished visitors arrived in Beijing, they expressed admiration for the evening sun of Beijing, which is like a ball of fire. Prime Minister Nakasone has also written a blank verse: Raking the ashes in the coal, sipping tea as talks commence.

Indeed, do not the warm welcome, the cordial meetings, and the friendly talks further explain that the friendship between China and Japan surpasses the flaming color of the evening sun?!

Last Day in Beijing

HK271016 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Mar 84 p 6

["Feature" article by RENMIN RIBAO reporters Zhang Yunfang [1728 0061 2455] and Zhou Bin [9719 2430]: "The Last Day of the Visit in Beijing"]

[Text] The 25th of March was the 3d and also the last day of Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to Beijing. In the morning, Prime Minister Nakasone and his entourage came to visit the agricultural trade bazaar in Beitaiping Village. The wind gently ruffled the prime minister's hair, but this did not in the least detract from his ebullient enthusiasm.

The agricultural trade bazaar in Beitaiping Village is one of the 43 agricultural trade markets of Beijing. It has been in operation for less than 2 months, with Prime Minister Nakasone being its first honored guest. Here is a window on Beijing's agricultural trade with various counties of Hebei. There is a daily clientel of 4,000 to 5,000 people, with the total volume of business reaching more than 15,000 yuan. The bazaar was filled with yellowish pears, shining red haws and green leeks, and also thrashing carps. Stopping where vegetables were being sold, Nakasone said jokingly: "Oh, this is the place that my wife loves to see." Then, speaking in the Chinese language, he greeted the shopkeeper: "How are you?" He asked: Given the vegetable-short season, is the price high? He also asked about the kind of customers that come to buy vegetables. After hearing the shopkeeper's reply, Nakasone felt very satisfied. He then went over to where dried haws and pears were being sold. He picked up some dried haws to look at. He then took up a pear and inspected it. Finding that the pear was well preserved and still very juicy after being carried through the winter, he asked: "How has it been preserved? What is the price?" When told that a jin of pears cost only a little more than 0.4 yuan, he hastened to say: "The price is, after all, lower in China."

The time schedule allowed Prime Minister Nakasone to spend only 15 minutes at the agricultural trade bazaar. The Japanese personnel who accompanied him later said that Prime Minister Nakasone was well impressed by the way China tried to enliven the economy. This would be "special news" that the prime minister could bring to his friends and relatives after returning to his country.

Prime Minister Nakasone left the agricultural trade bazaar to head straight for the Great Hall of the People by car. Comrade Deng Xiaoping had been waiting at the Dongda Room of the Great Hall of the People. Prime Minister Nakasone hastily walked up to tightly grasp the hand of Comrade Deng Xiaoping. Nakasone said: We met when Mr Xiaoping was in Tokyo. I am now really happy to find you in the best of health. Comrade Deng Xiaoping also said reminiscently: Five years have since passed. Five years is not a short period. I am already 80 years old. The two leaders were like old friends who meet again after a long separation, as they chatted away and talked freely about Sino-Japanese friendship.

Prime Minister Nakasone spoke in high praise of China's having properly solved the problem of succession. He said that the problem of succession is a big, knotty problem for many countries in the world, but China has handled things very well. Not only have very outstanding successors been found, but the future

is taken into consideration. This is a symbol of China's maintenance of stability. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: True, this not only embodies the stability of our political situation, but also guarantees the continuity of our policy. People hold that what Prime Minister Nakasone said is an answer to certain people in the world who harbor doubts. He is really a highly perceptive statesman worthy of the name.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping told Prime Minister Nakasone: On his visit to Beijing in 1979, Prime Minister Ohira asked me what is the goal of you people's involvement in modernization. I was then, for a moment, at a loss for an answer. I thought that China's per capita national income was then \$250. It would be \$1,000 given a quadrupling after 20 years. The amount of \$1,000 is not much, but it should put people in the comparatively well-off bracket. In the future, we would equate a comparatively well-off level with modernization, Chinese style. What Comrade Xiaoping said was a source of inspiration to the Japanese guests present.

Referring to a quadrupling that could be achieved by us as a goal, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said that we must adhere to the open-door policy and welcome cooperation with the injection of international funds. He expressed the hope that China and Japan would look farther ahead and at things in broader terms. Nakasone also indicated Japan's willingness to cooperate with China and to pave the way for new channels of cooperation.

Prime Minister Nakasone held Comrade Deng Xiaoping in great respect. He clearly remembered the matter of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's education in Paris. He said: You now look the way you did when you posed with Premier Zhou Enlai in Paris. He asked Comrade Deng Xiaoping to say something about what a person now felt like, having contributed to the motherland's independence. Comrade Deng Xiaoping described things to the prime minister in brief. This talk lasted more than 1 and 1/2 hours.

Thus, Prime Minister Nakasone's day in Beijing ended.

Fellow reporters in Japanese press circles said: "This is a forced military-style visit of very short duration, but it is also a pleasant and outstanding visit."

Japanese reporters also held that this visit has not only deepened the relations of friendship between countries, but also paved the way for friendly relations between families.

Touching on Prime Minister Nakasone's friendly visit to China, Japanese Ambassador to China Katori Yasue told these reporters: I consider that this is an unusually successful visit. First, it has contributed toward the beginning of friendly relations between Japan and China in the 21st century. Second, it has contributed energetic efforts toward Asian and world peace. Third, it has brought about close friendship between men. What the ambassador said shows that Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to China has been a great success.

XINHUA Examines Visit

OW261106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1038 GMT 26 Mar 84

["Roundup: Nakasone's China visit--A New Milestone Toward 21st Century"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 26 March (XINHUA correspondent Zhou Lifang)--The governments and peoples of China and Japan can expect a blossoming springtime of friendly relations between the two countries as Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone concluded his 3-day swing across China.

During his 72-hour visit, the prime minister and members of his party participated in a total of 35 activities in Beijing, Wuhan and Shanghai including important talks with Chinese leaders. He described his visit as "extremely fruitful, significant and meaningful."

Chinese leaders called Nakasone's visit a new milestone in the annals of Sino-Japanese relations. Nakasone said that the leaders of both countries had paved the way for Japanese-Chinese friendship through to the next century.

Chinese and Japanese leaders discussed concrete ways of implementing the four principles guiding Sino-Japanese relations--peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, mutual trust and long-term stability. They also agreed to establish the 21st century committee for Sino-Japanese friendship whose members include old, middle-aged and young people of foresight. The committee will study possible means to promote Sino-Japanese relations and raise suggestions to both governments in order to broaden the foundation on which friendly relations are built.

The two sides also agreed to expand governmental and people-to-people contacts and develop political relations in all fields.

The leaders of both countries expressed their belief that Sino-Japanese friendship is not only in keeping with the interests of both countries but also important to peace in Asia and the rest of the world. They stated that the peaceful and friendly relations between China and Japan which in no way threaten the interests of any third party are an important pillar of peace and security in Asia and the world.

Chinese and Japanese leaders have expressed the desire to further expand trade and economic cooperation between the two countries and pointed out that this will benefit the prosperity and stability of both countries and the rest of the world.

Prime Minister Nakasone has said on several occasions that helping China's modernization drive as far as possible in Japan's basic policy. Following the first group of long-term, low-interest loans amounting to U.S.\$1.5 billion over the next 7 years.

Chinese economists have pointed out that economic development will enable China to provide Japan with great quantities of raw materials in which it is deficient,

as well as with finished products, and will offer a huge market for Japanese technology, equipment and other products. This will benefit both countries. They estimated that by the end of 1990 exports between the two countries would reach U.S.\$20 to \$30 billion for each.

Both countries stress the importance of expanding non-governmental cooperation in addition to developing official economic relations. Prime Minister Nakasone said he would encourage investment in China and transfer of technology by Japan's medium-sized and small enterprises.

Chinese leaders have said that economic cooperation with Japanese enterprises of all sizes is welcome and that various forms can be taken such as joint venture, establishment of enterprises in China by Japanese investors, cooperative production, co-management or compensation trade.

While reiterating China's determination to adhere to the policy of opening to the outside world, Chinese leaders said they are considering allowing more coastal cities to follow economic policies similar to those in the special economic zones.

They pointed out that conditions are being created to improve the environment for investment. Japanese enterprises are also welcome to participate in the development of northwest and southwest China and other areas rich in energy and mineral resources that urgently need to be tapped.

Prime Minister Nakasone praised China's practice of establishing special economic zones, and added that economic cooperation between Japan and China had a bright future.

To clear up doubts expressed by some investors in Japan and other countries, Chinese leaders explained that economic legislation in China is being speeded so that laws and regulations governing such foreign economic relations as co-management of enterprises, patent rights, prices and cost accounting can be enacted. Negotiations are now in progress with many countries concerning protection of investments and patent rights and eliminating dual taxation.

Chinese economists say that with full cooperation Sino-Japanese relations in the economic field alone will far transcend the 21st century and advance from generation to generation.

Both countries consider that cultural exchanges and mutual visits of young Chinese and Japanese are a good basis for enhancing mutual understanding and trust. The visits of young people are of particular importance.

Chinese youth organizations are busy preparing for the visit of 3,000 Japanese youth, who were invited by General Secretary Hu Yaobang during his visit to Japan last year. Japanese youth organizations are also getting everything ready for the visit as well as energetically working toward acceptance of more Chinese students for advanced study in Japan.

During his stay in Beijing, Prime Minister Nakasone suggested that youth exchange centers be set up in both countries for the convenience of visitors and to enable

participation in more activities. The suggestion was enthusiastically received by the Chinese side. Preparations are going forward on establishing a center in Beijing as soon as possible.

When Hu Yaobang visited Japan, he was [a] guest at a family luncheon hosted by Nakasone. In Beijing, Prime Minister Nakasone, his wife and other family members were invited to luncheon with Hu's family. Three generations turned out to greet them.

On this occasion, the two leaders reviewed their past friendship and their families made new friends. Hu Yaobang remarked at the luncheon, "we are very happy to entertain our Japanese guests for this shows the friendship between nations and the friendship between families."

During his meeting with Deng Xiaoping, Prime Minister Nakasone suggested that the practice of friendship between nations and families be extended to the people of both countries.

The 3-day visit is over, but new spheres of exchange have been opened and fresh opportunities for cooperation will know no bounds for generations.

A new milestone in the annals of Sino-Japanese friendship has been established. This marks the spot from which the two peoples will march forward in great strides into the 21st century and far beyond.

CSO: 4005/504

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

ARTICLE VIEWS VIETNAMESE ACTIONS IN KAMPUCHEA

BK011356 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 29 Feb 84

["Text" of article by (Ji Wen) in fourth issue of WORLD KNOWLEDGE MAGAZINE 1984, entitled "What Has Vietnam Done in Kampuchea?"]

[Text] Since the attack on and occupation of Phnom Penh by the Vietnamese aggressive forces on 7 January 1979, the Vietnamese authorities have been implementing to the hilt their Vietnamization policy in Kampuchea in accordance with the Indochinese federation scheme to establish their colonialist domination. The Vietnamese authorities' main strategies are as follows:

1. Strictly controlling the Kampuchean puppet administration:

It is widely known that the Heng Samrin puppet administration is Vietnam's dummy. After installing a puppet administration in Kampuchea, Vietnam does not want to see the Kampuchean puppet become an independent and sovereign state. It merely uses the puppet to cover its ugly face as the aggressor and occupier of Kampuchea.

According to available statistics, Vietnam now has about 3,000 governmental advisers and cadres in Kampuchea to occupy various central offices and ministries and all leading organizations from district level upward. They are known as advisers, but in reality they form a leadership system behind the scenes, which works alongside the Kampuchean puppet organs and is the real power behind the Kampuchean puppet administration.

Di Lamthol, chief of a department of the Kampuchean puppet Foreign Ministry who fled to Thailand in May 1982, exposed the highest leading powers of the Kampuchean puppet as being in the hands of the Kampuchean Affairs Commission of Vietnam. This commission is codenamed B-68 and has two branches, A-40 and A-50. A-40 manages Kampuchea's administrative and security affairs while A-50 takes care of the administrative affairs of Phnom Penh city. The Kampuchean puppet party, state, and army organizations must listen to the orders of all these bodies.

Let us cite the Kampuchean puppet Ministry of Foreign Affairs as an example. This ministry has 17 Vietnamese advisers. At the beginning of each work day, puppet Foreign Minister Hun Sen and heads of various sections must attend a

roll call meeting under the chairmanship of Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien to listen to Hanoi's orders and grasp its views on important issues and to set the daily tasks of the Foreign Ministry. Before leaving for visits abroad or receiving foreign visitors, the officials of the Kampuchean puppet Foreign Ministry must consult with the Vietnamese advisers on what they should or should not say.

The Vietnamese authorities have imposed increasing control on the countryside, schools, and factories of Kampuchea. According to refugees who have recently fled from the areas under the control of the Kampuchean puppet administration, cadres of local organizations of a number of rural regions, factories, and schools have been thrice replaced already. Immediately after invading Kampuchea, Vietnam allowed Kampucheans as provisional leaders following a period of training in order to please the Kampuchean people. As of 1980, these Kampucheans were replaced by Kampucheans of Vietnamese nationality. Since 1982, the Vietnamese authorities have lost trust in these Kampucheans of Vietnamese nationality and have assigned a number of pure Vietnamese to take charge of the leadership of local organizations.

2. Sending a large number of Vietnamese citizens to settle in Kampuchea:

During the first half of 1979 the Vietnamese authorities secretly ordered Vietnamese citizens to take residence along the Kampuchea-Vietnam border. At the beginning of 1980 they openly sent Vietnamese citizens to Kampuchea to settle there under the label of so-called assistance to sister provinces, setting the target of emigrating 300,000 Vietnamese to Kampuchea in 5 years. By the end of 1981 there were 150,000 Vietnamese immigrants in Kampuchea. The majority of these immigrants are technical workers and merchants serving the Vietnamese forces occupying Kampuchea. Since 1982 the Vietnamese authorities have been sending Vietnamese citizens to Kampuchea on a larger scale and at a more accelerated pace. On 7 May and 13 September 1982 the Vietnamese authorities issued two documents on behalf of the Secretariat of the Kampuchean puppet People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, ordering all ministries, departments, and provincial and district authorities to welcome and accord proper accommodations to these Vietnamese citizens. On 9 October the Vietnamese authorities issued an order on behalf of the prime minister of the Kampuchean puppet government in order to legalize Vietnam's open emigration of Vietnamese citizens to Kampuchea. For these reasons, by the end of August 1983, the number of Vietnamese living in Kampuchea has exceeded 620,000.

If we examine Vietnam's large-scale emigration of Vietnamese citizens to Kampuchea in 1983, we can see the following peculiarities:

A. Conditions relaxing immigration:

The Kampuchean puppet law stipulates that any Vietnamese who wants to go to Kampuchea to follow an honest profession or who wishes to live with relatives in Kampuchea are accorded settlement in Kampuchea. Vietnamese citizens can enter Kampuchean territory without being checked or having to submit travel plans, provided they are authorized by the administrative departments of the Kampuchean puppet regime. It is even easier than to move to a new home in Vietnam.

B. Vietnamese settlers in Kampuchea enjoy good support:

The Kampuchean puppet law stipulates favorable conditions for Vietnamese citizens in their work. It has been specified that accommodations should be accorded Vietnamese citizens who have just settled down and are performing jobs that are beneficial to the improvement and development of the economy. These Vietnamese citizens are especially protected in the political field and have the privilege of being exempt from all economic taxes.

C. The region in which the Vietnamese citizens are residing is being expanded:

First, the Vietnamese lived mainly in the provinces adjacent to Vietnam, such as Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Kandal, and Takeo. Later, they started occupying areas in Phnom Penh, the region around Tonle Sap Lake, and the two banks of the Mekong River, which are rich in resources. Since October 1983 more Vietnamese have moved to and settled in Battambang, Oddar Meanchey, and a number of other provinces bordering Thailand. Vietnamese citizens have been settled in 17 of Kampuchea's 19 provinces with Svay Reing, Prey Veng, Kandal, Takeo, Kampot, Kompong Cham, Kompong Chhnang, Kratie, and Battambang provinces and the areas along the Tonle Sap and Mekong rivers harboring most of the Vietnamese, comprising from one fifth to one third of the local population.

In Phnom Penh, 70 percent of the population is Vietnamese.

D. The Vietnamese citizens have set up household either individually or in groups of a few families or in whole villages. They settle in rich regions from which they drive out whole villages of Kampuchean citizens, thus forcing thousands of Kampucheans to take refuge in the Kampuchea-Thai border areas.

The Vietnamese authorities' implementation of the policy allowing Vietnamese citizens to take residence in Kampuchea contradicts drastically their claim of merely enabling former Vietnamese residents in Kampuchea to return and make a living in Kampuchea. It is certainly one of their hegemonist strategic measures to surreptitiously immigrate Vietnamese in order to swallow up Kampuchean territory and exterminate the Kampuchean race.

3. Ferociously and savagely oppressing and exploiting Kampuchean people:

The Vietnamese authorities have created so-called strategic and friendship hamlets everywhere in order to thoroughly occupy Kampuchea and inhumanly oppress and exploit the Kampuchean people. In the areas near the Kampuchean-Thai border and in localities believed insecure by the Vietnamese authorities, they establish strategic hamlets directly controlled by the Vietnamese aggressive forces. The inhabitants of these strategic hamlets must abide by the order of the Vietnamese troops. Entry in and exit from the hamlets are strictly checked. Anyone who goes out must hold a travel pass and must pledge to return on time and not to venture farther than 2 km from the hamlet. The Vietnamese forces also harshly question those who return to the hamlet. Any suspicion prompts swift imprisonment.

Friendship hamlets are set up in the regions along the Kampuchean-Vietnamese border and in the interior of Kampuchea. In reality Vietnamese and Kampucheans cohabit in these hamlets. Although no Vietnamese troops are permanently

stationed in these hamlets, they are controlled by Vietnam's armed personnel. The majority of these armed personnel are relatives of Vietnamese soldiers or are Vietnamese citizens who have undergone military and political training.

Not only do Kampuchean citizens living under Vietnam's control fail to enjoy security, but they also see their efforts to increase production hampered or sabotaged. During the plowing season the Kampucheans are usually forced to plant rice in areas far from their villages. During the harvest they cannot even reap the rice which has been grown near the villages, for the Vietnamese authorities have planted landmines around the rice fields to prevent Kampucheans from harvesting their produce. Many Kampucheans have been killed because of this.

The Kampucheans have become a source of gratuitous manpower for the Vietnamese troops, who frequently force many Kampucheans to build roads, transport supplies, and dig trenches for them. At the end of 1982 over 2,000 Kampucheans along Route 10 southwest of Battambang town were forcibly mobilized to Pailin to dig trenches and build artillery sites for the Vietnamese forces. At the beginning of 1983, over 5,000 Kampucheans from the Sisophon region were recruited to the Kampuchea-Thai border region to dig trenches for Vietnamese troops. The Vietnamese forces did not feed these Kampucheans who served them and did not give medical treatment to the sick, causing many to die from starvation and disease.

Meanwhile, Kampuchea's resources are being plundered by the Vietnamese forces. Rice, fish, and timber are major materials being looted by the Vietnamese forces. In rice-rich Battambang and Takeo provinces, the Vietnamese forces have impounded many fertile ricefields to serve the army. The Vietnamese forces force Kampuchean peasants to cultivate these fields for them. Moreover, Kampuchean peasants must hand over their rice to the Vietnamese forces in set quantities and at set times. Failing to do so, they are robbed by the Vietnamese forces. This rice, beside a minute quantity set aside to feed the Vietnamese forces, is mostly shipped to Vietnam.

The Vietnamese advisers attached to Kampuchean puppet organizations at all levels take time off to trade with Kampucheans, ostensibly as honest merchants. They use all pretexts to purchase rice from Kampuchean peasants at low prices and sell it in the market at much higher prices. Some advisers have even cheated the Kampucheans by purchasing goods from them with ancient Vietnamese banknotes which were out of circulation. They pitilessly mistreat the Kampucheans. Some greedy and never-satiated Vietnamese aggressors rob or extort money from Kampuchean refugees. The Vietnamese authorities do not even try to stop Kampucheans from fleeing from the interior to the Kampuchean-Thai border. They take this opportunity to extort gold, money, and ornaments from these poor people. The Vietnamese aggressors also channeled away humanitarian goods on many occasions. In 1983 seven provinces in Kampuchea were hit by sever famine. According to ration, each Kampuchean should receive 10 kg of rice a month, but in fact they received only 5 kg. The rest of the rice was diverted by the Vietnamese aggressors. Because of the shortage of rice, many Kampucheans are undernourished and have become sick. Many of them have died.

Vietnam's actions in Kampuchea show that the Vietnamese are no liberators, nor are they so-called contributors to reconstruction. They are merely and simply aggressors and colonialists. They are implementing the policy of driving out and starving the Kampucheans and the Vietnamization policy in Kampuchea in order to fulfill their ambition to exterminate the Kampuchean race and to annex Kampuchean territory. However, the arbitrary, ferocious, and savage actions of the Vietnamese aggressors have met with strong opposition by the Kampuchean people and stern condemnation by international opinion. The Vietnamese authorities' attempt to imitate the Nguyen dynasty in swallowing Kampuchea in the 20th century like it did to Champa in the past is merely wishful thinking that is doomed to fail.

CSO: 4121/39

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

COMMENTARY VIEWS NGUYEN CO THACH'S 'MANEUVERS'

BK211533 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Recently, Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnamese foreign minister, visited Thailand, Indonesia, and Australia. The commentator of our radio station composed a commentary saying that by examining some of Nguyen Co Thach's statements during his visit we can see that the Vietnamese Administration has attempted, behind its statements on peace, to divide the forces opposing the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggression has been assisted and supported by these forces. The Vietnamese Administration has attempted to divide the CGDK. It wants to increase its regional hegemonist policy through its aggression in Kampuchea.

The commentary says that after his maneuver using the Chinese threat failed, Nguyen Co Thach staged a new maneuver by giving priority to eliminating the Khmer Rouge from the Kampuchean political arena and dialogues on the Kampuchean problem. The commentary adds that Nguyen Co Thach is very bad. The Kampuchean tripartite patriotic forces have currently strengthened their solidarity. The Kampuchean people are determined to wage their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors under the leadership of the CGDK. The situation has improved. In this dry season, the resistance forces fighting the Vietnamese have launched frequent attacks against the Vietnamese aggressors and display a mastery over the situation. Vietnamese troops are sliding downhill. This has clearly shown that the situation of the Vietnamese troops is deteriorating year by year. At present, Nguyen Co Thach puts forward a new proposal to eliminate the Khmer Rouge. It is aimed at destroying the CGDK and dividng the resistance against the Vietnamese aggressors. This maneuver cannot be achieved as Nguyen Co Thach wishes.

On 17 March CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann, who is currently visiting Southeast Asia, clearly stated that Nguyen Co Thach's stand calling for the elimination of the Khmer Rouge from the CGDK will never be acceptable. He added that this is a Vietnamese maneuver to split the CGDK.

When he paid a visit to Southeast Asian countries recently, Samdech Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, reiterated that the CGDK will strengthen its solidarity and that the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors will be developed. All this is a strong blow to Vietnam's divisive maneuvers.

CSO: 4212/39

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BEIJING CAMBODIAN ON NGUYEN CO THACH PROPOSAL

BK220828 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Station correspondent (Jian Hua)'s commentary: "Why Does Nguyen Co Thach Attempt To Get Rid of the Khmer Rouge?"]

[Text] According to Western sources, during a luncheon at the correspondents' club in Canberra, capital of Australia, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach made a so-called new proposal for the settlement of the Kampuchean problem. He said: Vietnam holds that the elimination of the Khmer Rouge--a military and political force--as a top priority in any talks on the Kampuchean problem.

All of those who are well aware of the root cause and the developments of the Kampuchean problem know that there is nothing new in this proposal made by Nguyen Co Thach. This new proposal only shows once again that the Vietnamese authorities still adhere to their aggressive and expansionist stand and want to create more obstacles against a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. The eradication of the Khmer Rouge is the goal that Vietnam has always tried to realize. It is also a scheme aimed at dissipating the CGDK and the international front which supports Kampuchea. The Khmer Rouge mentioned by Nguyen Co Thach is the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas and their leaders. Why have the Vietnamese authorities held a grudge against the Khmer Rouge in such an insane manner? Obviously, this is because the Khmer Rouge forces have joined with the other patriotic forces in the struggle to defend national sovereignty and independence and dare to fight against the Vietnamese authorities' plan to dominate Indochina and create an Indo-chinese federation. This is why the Vietnamese authorities have tried hard to get rid of the Khmer Rouge--an obstacle which is just like a thorn pricking their throats. Therefore, at the end of 1978, the Vietnamese authorities launched an all-out offensive to invade Kampuchea and topple the legal government of Democratic Kampuchea by armed force. At that time, the Vietnamese authorities attempted to swallow Kampuchea in a single stroke with their superior number of forces. Who would have ever thought that the Vietnamese authorities would still-not be able to swallow Kampuchea nor realize their Indo-chinese federation plan 5 years after their invasion. They have failed because the various Kampuchean patriotic forces have fought arduously and fiercely against the Vietnamese authorities. On their part, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas have fought valiantly in a pool of blood.

Since the beginning of this year, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas have launched repeated attacks against towns and important areas in the interior of Kampuchea under the Vietnamese control, thus winning one victory after another. The situation in Kampuchea has become more favorable for the people. In such a situation, Nguyen Co Thach has made a proposal for the elimination of the Khmer Rouge, that is, the resistance forces fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors. Without the resistance forces who are fighting the Vietnamese aggressor, Kampuchea would no longer exist.

Concerning this matter, Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK, stated clearly: We cannot accept the Vietnamese proposal for the removal of the Khmer Rouge from the CGDK before talks on the Kampuchean problem are held. The CGDK rejects this proposal. The CGDK nurtures the unity of the tripartite forces headed by Samdech Sihanouk. We will continue to unite in the efforts to drive out the Vietnamese aggressors and to rebuild Kampuchea. The future of the Kampuchean people must be decided by the Kampucheans themselves. We will not allow Vietnam to interfere Kampuchea's internal affairs on any pretext.

Nguyen Co Thach's proposal for the elimination of the Khmer Rouge is aimed at splitting the CGDK. Vietnam's basic aim is to eradicate all factions which oppose the Vietnamese aggressors. The Vietnamese authorities have no mercy toward the other two factions. Everyone still remembers that during last year's and this year's dry seasons, the Vietnamese occupation troops in Kampuchea launched several operations against bases of the resistance forces under the leadership of Samdech Sihanouk and Son Sann, causing heavy losses to the local soldiers and people. For this reason, only by enhancing their unity can the various resistance forces fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea defeat the Vietnamese authorities' subversive maneuvers and score more victories in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

CSO: 4212/39

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SOVIETS REPORTEDLY STEP UP CHEMICAL WARFARE IN DRA

OW010216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Islamabad, 31 Mar (XINHUA)--The Soviet occupation forces in Afghanistan are stepping up their military preparations for a chemical gas warfare against the Afghan guerrillas.

Fresh troops from the Soviet Union and trained chemical gas squads were sent into Afghanistan with experts for chemical gas warfare and stationed at their major airbases of Bagram, Shind and Kunduz, according to a latest AAP report from Kabul reaching here today.

Most of the fresh Soviet troops were deployed at Bagram and other places in Parwan Province, southwest of the geo-strategically important Panjsher Valley. Security at various Soviet cantonments and airports was so tight that even Afghan Army personnel were not allowed in without special permission, it said.

According to another report, two squadrons of Soviet SU-25 had been sent to Bagram, the most important airbase of the Soviet Air Force in Afghanistan. SU-25 is considered as the most modern and effective aircraft for operations in narrow mountainous areas.

In face of the Soviet offensive preparations, the Afghan Mojahedin are also intensifying their resistance against the invaders. The guerrillas have successfully blocked those passes leading to Panjher Valley.

On March 23, the Mojahedin shot down a Soviet MiG which was part of an aircraft formation sent to break the Mojahedin's resistance in Alishang Valley, about 50 km northeast of Kabul. Earlier, they had blocked the vital Salang highway which links the Soviet Union and Kabul for 15 days, cutting off the enemy's energy and food supplies.

A recent report from Kabul said the Mojahedin armed with rocket launchers attacked the Soviet Embassy on the night of March 23. During the operation the guerrillas destroyed two Soviet tanks, two trucks and a jeep carrying a mortar and killed some Soviet-Karmal troops.

In Nangahar Province, the Mojahedin captured an enemy military post in Barkab area, killing some Russian-Karmal soldiers. They had also blown up a bridge on the Torkham-Jalalabad highway and controlled the transport line for a week.

CSO: 4000/282

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

IRANIAN DELEGATION VISITS BEIJING--Following 4 days of talks in Beijing between our country's visiting mines and metal delegation and Chinese officials, a memorandum of understanding was signed between Iran and China. During its tour of China, the Iranian delegation also held talks with Chinese officials on the prospects of bilateral cooperation in the fields of industry, mines and expansion of metal smelting industries and visited steel and [word indistinct] installations and non-ferrous metal units. [Text] [LD151821
Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Mar 84]

SRI LANKAN NATIONAL UNITY--Colombo, 1 Apr (XINHUA)--Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene stressed yesterday the need for peace and unity among all communities in the country, the SUNDAY OBSERVER reported today. At a meeting in Beruwala last night, Jayewardene said that if Sri Lanka is to remain undivided it is essential that every citizen enjoys equal rights and resides wherever they like. He wished Sinhalese, Tamils, Muslims and others to be free to live in any part of the country without fear. "The Sinhalese should be able to live in the north and the Tamils should be able to live in the south," he added. Misunderstanding has appeared among communities in the country since the ethnic confrontation between the Sinhalese and the Tamils last July. The authorities have made various efforts to clear up the misunderstanding by calling for peace and unity of the communities in the national interest. [Text] [OW011132 Beijing XINHUA in English 11110 GMT 1 Apr 84]

CSO: 4000/282

WESTERN EUROPE

'NEWS ANALYSIS' ON FRG DEBATE OVER WORKING HOURS

OW312134 Beijing XINHUA in English 1815 GMT 31 Mar 84

["News Analysis: 35-Working-Hour Week--A Heated Debate in Federal Germany"--
XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bonn, 31 Mar (XINHUA correspondent Li Chunliang)--The economy of Federal Germany has been somewhat on the upturn since the beginning of the year. But rising unemployment remains the number one problem for the country. Unemployment has been a headache from the previous Schmidt government to the present Kohl government. The 2.5 million army of unemployed has become an increasingly heavy burden on both the government and the society. To find a solution to this big unemployment problem has been a universal concern in Federal Germany.

During recent negotiations on new wage contracts, the Metal Workers Union organized warning walkouts, calling for a 35-working-hour week. The idea is to reduce five working hours a week without any wage deductions as a way to create more jobs. Whether or not to implement a 35-working-hour week has turned out to be a heated debate in the country.

Some trade unions and the opposition Social Democratic Party advocated the idea as the best solution to unemployment. They say that it could at least create 1.2 to 1.3 million new jobs, cutting the jobless figure by half. As a result of reducing the retirement age by two years to 58, another 500,000 jobless would get employed. In a word, it seems to these trade unions and the opposition party that the 35-working hour week has many advantages and is imperative under the present circumstances.

However, the employers and the government oppose this idea, saying this would make a mess of the recovering economy rather than solve the unemployment problem. The employers believe their argument holds water because a recent public opinion poll showed that only one seventh of the enterprises would be able to create job opportunities if the weekly working hours is cut to 35; a 35-working-hour week with full pay would push up the cost per working hour by 18 percent and would eventually weaken the competitive ability of Federal Germany's products in the international market, and reduce business investment. As a result, unemployment would be deteriorating. Besides, most of the German enterprises have financial difficulties to do so.

The government also rejected the 35-working-hour week proposal, but was willing to satisfy the trade unions' demand for an early retirement age. The Bundestag (Federal Assembly), after heated debate, yesterday passed by a majority vote a government motion approving an early retirement age.

As to whether the 35-working-hour week would bring good or harm to the country's economy, this is a question everyone in Federal Germany from the president down to an ordinary worker is pondering seriously.

CSO: 4000/286

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

NAZI 'SS' REUNION--Bonn, 31 Mar (XINHUA)--About 3,000 people in the town of Oberaula [spelling of name as received] in northern Hessen State today held rallies and demonstrations in protest against a reunion of the veterans of the notorious Nazi SS "Death's Head" Division in the town. The protest activities were organized by various political parties, trade unions, church representatives and Jewish organizations. Horst Peter, the Social Democratic Party's member of the Bundestag (parliament), said at a rally that both the country's basic law and the constitution of Hessen State stipulate clearly that democratic rights are not granted to fascists. Today, whoever claims that the SS unit had done no harm, he is encouraging fascists. Some speakers recalled at the rallies that the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal declared as early as in 1946 that the SS unit was a criminal organization. About 200 SS veterans reportedly met behind closed doors for their third annual reunion in Oberaula where the town's council decided the organization is not illegal and should therefore be treated like any other group, despite vigorous international protests. The SS unit, originally the corps of Hitler's bodyguards of 200 men, had become a force of more than one million by the end of World War II. [Text] [OW010826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 1 Apr 84]

DANISH DEFENSE SPENDING--Stockholm, 30 Mar (XINHUA)--Danish Defense Minister Hans Engel Thursday submitted a government proposal to the Danish Parliamentary Defense Committee calling for an increase of 350 million Danish kroner (36.5 million U.S. dollars) on defense spending over the next 5 years. The Swedish daily DAGENS NYHEDER reported today that the proposal also calls for a personnel increase in the armed forces, the extension of the term for armed service from nine months to one year, the improvement of the army's armaments and equipment, and the supply of more F-16 fighters, new navy helicopters and specialwarships and submarines. Denmark has been a weak link in NATO. At present, the Danish Government has an annual defense budget of 11.5 billion kroner (some 1.2 billion U.S.) which is much short of Denmark's need. The four-party coalition government unanimously agreed to increase defense spending. [Text] [OW301938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 30 Mar 84]

FINLAND-CHINA SOCIETY MEETING--Helsinki, 31 Mar (XINHUA)--The Finland-China Society held an annual meeting here today and reelected Urho Kahonen chairman of the society. Urho Kahonen, 74, first became the society's chairman in 1956 and has held the post continually since 1976. He used to be a member of parliament and a government minister. He has visited China five times

including twice last year. The meeting reviewed the society's 1983 work and decided to boost understanding between Finland and China through films, seminars, reports and exhibitions in 1984. The society has over 10,000 members and some 18 branches throughout the country. [Text] [OW312044 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 31 Mar 84]

CSO: 4000/286

EASTERN EUROPE

YUGOSLAV PRESIDENT ENDS VISIT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

OW300757 Beijing XINHUA in English 0659 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Prague, 29 Mar (XINHUA)—Mika Spiljak, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, would up his four-day official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia today.

This is the first visit of a Yugoslav head of state to Czechoslovakia since President Tito visited that country in the summer of 1968.

During the visit, Spiljak and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak held talks on bilateral relations and international issues.

A joint communique issued here today pointed out that bilateral cooperation between the two countries is going on smoothly. The two sides reaffirmed their determination to continue their mutually beneficial cooperation and strengthen their friendly relations on the basis of recognizing each other's own path of internal development and position in international relations.

On international issues, the two sides expressed deep concern over the unfavorable development of the international situation and emphasized the need to adhere to the principle of equality and equal security of various countries in solving urgent international issues and that of respect for the right to independence and independent development of various countries.

The two sides called for the settlement of international disputes solely by political and peaceful means and expressed opposition to the use or threat of force in all forms.

In reply to a question put forth by reporters about the cause of the tense international situation, Husak said: "We hold that the present tense international situation is mainly caused by the aggressive policies pursued by the United States and some of its NATO allies."

On Yugoslavia's main orientation of its foreign policy, Spiljak said that first, Yugoslavia would strive for relaxation of the tense international situation and for the commencement of dialogue between big powers and blocs. Secondly, it would also strive for the elimination of the source of world tension.

CSO: 4000/287

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

POLISH FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY--Warsaw, 29 Mar (XINHUA)--The Polish United Peasants' Party (PUPP) ended its 9th congress here today with the declaration that it will strive to achieve food self-sufficiency in Poland. In his report to the congress on Central Committee activities, Roman Malinowski, chairman of the Presidium of PUPP, said that the neglect of agriculture in the 1970s is one of the factors that has led to a crisis in the 1980s in Poland. The congress underscored the importance of cooperation with its coalition partners--the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) and the Democratic Party (DP). With a membership of 470,000, PUPP is the second largest party in Poland. Founded in 1949, its role in the three-party coalition ruling the country has become more significant in recent years. Roman Malinowski was re-elected chairman of the Presidium of the PUPP Central Committee at the congress. Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelki, who is first secretary of the PUWP, said that PUWP and the government will cooperate with PUPP in agriculture and socialist construction. [Text] [OW300738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 30 Mar 84]

ROMANIAN PRESIDENT VISITS BULGARIA--Sofia, 30 Mar (XINHUA)--General Secretary of the Communist Party and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu wound up his two-day visit to Bulgaria today. During the visit, Ceausescu and General Secretary of the Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov held talks on economic cooperation and exchanged views on international problems. It is reported that the two leaders have decided to strengthen cooperation in computer technology, manufacturing, agricultural machinery, ship-building and the food industry. The two countries are also prepared to work out a long-term plan for expanding their economic cooperation. In a joint communique, the two leaders stressed that the United States must withdraw its medium-range missiles deployed in Western Europe and cease deploying similar new ones. At the same time, the Soviet Union should also cease carrying out its countermeasures, the communique said. On such basis, the Soviet Union and the United States should resume negotiations so as to reach an agreement to this end, it added. The two leaders also expressed the desire to devote their efforts to turn the Balkans into a nuclear free zone. They also stressed the need to develop bilateral and multilateral cooperation among the Balkan countries. [Text] [OW310716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0647 GMT 31 Mar 84]

CSO: 4000/287

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MAO DUN'S COLLECTED WORKS--Beijing, 27 Mar (XINHUA)--The first three volumes of a projected 40-volume "Collected Works of Mao Dun" have been published to commemorate this great Chinese writer who died three years ago today. Compiled by a special editing group and published by the People's Literature Publishing House, they contain his novels from the period 1927-1932. Altogether, the 13-million-word series is scheduled to bring together almost all the writing of a literary career spanning over 60 years. Nine volumes are to be devoted to novels and stories, seven to essays, one to plays, poems and fairy tales, 15 to comments on Chinese and foreign literature, three to an autobiography, two each to letters and diaries, and one to the index and chronology. Each volume will be illustrated with plates and photos relating to the author's life and manuscripts. The collected works will be four times the size of the previous one, edited by Mao Dun himself in the late 1950s. Mao Dun, known officially as Shen Yanbing, was honorary chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association. He instituted a fund for an annual best novel award with a 250,000-yuan donation. [Text] [OW271000 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 27 Mar 84]

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION STATION PLANNED--Luo Yuru, director of the State Oceanography Bureau and vice chairman of the National Antarctic Survey Committee, told this reporter this afternoon his impressions of the Antarctic and the significance of exploring the Antarctic. He said: According to the survey, Antarctica and its continental shelf are rich in more than 22 minerals, including oil, natural gas, iron ore and coal, whose deposits are most abundant. The Antarctic Ocean is also rich in biological resources. Luo Yuru said: Antarctica's geographical location and its severe cold may enable scientists to collect data that cannot be obtained on other continents. This is particularly important to understanding the earth's environment. Luo Yuru said: World attention has focused on Antarctica. We are now making active preparations and will establish our country's own survey station in Antarctica when conditions are ripe. Luo Yuru told of his Antarctica explorations at the founding meeting of the Beautiful and Fertile Motherland's Territorial Seas Silver Hill Award Evaluation Committee. Present at the founding meeting of the evaluation committee were Yan Jici, Liao Hansheng, Mao Yisheng, Pei Li-sheng, Liu Daosheng, Fang Qiang, Xie Wenqing and other responsible persons of departments concerned. Some noted writers, painters and photographers in Beijing were also present. [Text] [OW241339 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 23 Mar 84]

PREFACE TO BOOK ON ZHOU CHAO--According to a GUANGMING RIBAO report, a book entitled "Zhou Chao, a Man Praiseworthy for His Integrity in His Later Years," which introduces the advanced deeds of the outstanding retired PLA air force cadre, will be published by the GUANGMING RIBAO Publishing House at the end of April. The book is a collection of reports, newsletters, commentaries, and stories published by GUANGMING RIBAO, RENMIN RIBAO, JIEFANGJUN BAO, GONGREN RIBAO, WEN HUI BAO, and JINKANG BAO. It reflects the moving deeds of Zhou Chao in rural areas, giving free medical care, conducting social surveys, and actively publicizing the line, principles and policies of the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It provides rather complete materials for the large number of retired cadres and cadre in active duty to learn from Zhou Chao. Comrade Sog Renqiong wrote a preface to the book. The book also includes an article by and interview with comrades Yu Qiuli and Zhang Tingfa on learning from Zhou Zhao's revolutionary spirit, as well as a literary report "Autumn Maple Leaves Are Redder Than Flowers in February," a poem "Song of the Veteran Soldiers," and an article "Zhou Chao on the Way for Old Folks To Keep in Good Health," which have never before been published. It contains more than 10 pictures. [Text] [OW231225 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 23 Mar 84]

CSO: 4005/505

EAST REGION

NAMELIST OF SHANGHAI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PRESIDIUM

OW300239 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 25 Mar 84 p 1

[Namelist of the Presidium and the Secretary General of the Second Session of the Eighth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress]

[Text] The Presidium (113 persons, in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames)

Ding Shie (F), Yu Yi (F), Ma Renbin, Ma Zuoyun [7456 0155 0061], Fang Yang, Fang Jing (F), Wang Tao, Wang Wei, Wang Yurun, Wang Caixing, Wang Chengde, Wang Chengdong, Wang Cuifang [3769 6311 2455], Wang Jingkun [3769 2529 2492], Yin Chuanhe, Deng Peixin, Shi Guanghai, Lu Lijuan [4151 7787 1227] (F), Liu Qiong, Liu Xia (F), Liu Nianzhi, Liu Jingji, Guan Jian (F), Guan Zizhan [7070 1311 1455], Xu Wensi, Xu Buluo, Zhu Zhenghua, Zhu Jianhua [2612 1696 5478], Zhu Guifang (F), Zhu Jianer, Sun Quanfu [1327 0356 4395], Sun Gengduo [1327 2577 5305], Sun Daolin, Wang Dingseng, Mang Mingzhang, Wang Daohan, Shen Baozhi, Shen Derong, Ying Hua, Yan Haojing, Su Rong, Du Xuan, Li Jiaqi, Li Peinan, Yang Di, Yang You, Yang Zhijun, Yang Xinpei, Yang Zhenhan, Yang Fuzhen (F), Shu Jiaxin, Wu Guangyu [0702 0342 1342], Wu Bochuan, Wu Runan (F), Wu Longchun [0702 7127 2504], He Yixiang, He Tianfa, Di Jinagxiang, Zhang Wentao [1728 2429 7290], Zhang Yuanzhen, Zhang Rourui, Zhang Shizhu, Zhang Jiahua [1728 1367 7520], Zhang Yaozhong [1728 5069 1813], Lu Shuming, Chen Yi, Chen Liang [7115 0081], Chen Lisheng [7115 0500 3932], Cheng Guodong, Chen Caiming, Zheng Daozong [6774 6670 1350], Fan Qinshan Ouyang Gang, Yi Shenglong, Luo Daming [5012 1129 2494], Luo Zhufeng, Zhou Ke, Zhou Bi [0719 3880], Zhou Anjuan (F), Hong Ze, Shi Ping, Zhao Zukang, Zhao Aimei (F), Hu Lijiao, Hu Zhengbang, Hu Rongrong (F), Zhong Min, Zhong Wangyang, Cao Zhixiang, Gao Xiaochong, Gao Jinfu [7559 6855 4395], Cuo Tao [6753 3447], Tang Hongyuan, Tan Jiazen, Yuan Zhangdu [5913 1728 1653], Gui Lifeng, Gui Guofang (F), Gu Deng [7357 3597], Xu Suzhen [1776 4790 3791] (F), Huang Yuanji [7806 0337 3444], Huang Gengfu, Huang Yuejin [7806 6460 6855], Huang Qizhou, Cao Yanfang (F), Shen Hua [4141 5478], Xie Guoliang, Han Xuezhang (F), Hui Yinlin, Jiao Ruishen, Qiu Shaoheng, Tan Fuyun [6223 5397 5366] (F), Cai Beihua and Dai Maozhai.

Secretary General: Shi Ping (concurrently)

CSO: 4005/500

EAST REGION

IMPROVEMENTS IN SHANGHAI'S SOCIAL ORDER LAUDED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 25 Dec 83 p 1

[Article by staff reporter: "Our City's Social Order Has Clearly Begun to Improve; The Municipal Party Committee Has Circulated a Notice to Personalities of Various Circles to Intensify the Struggle Jointly and to Continue to Attack the Arrogance of Criminal Elements"]

[Text] The Shanghai CPC municipal party committee convened a conference on the afternoon of the 23d and circulated a notice to non-party personages of various circles in this city on the severe measures taken by Shanghai Municipality to attack criminal activity. Comrades attending the meeting expressed satisfaction with the previous stage of Shanghai's public security work and fully endorsed suggestions for its future.

A member of the standing committee of the Shanghai CPC municipal party committee and assistant director of the municipal party committee's leading political and legal group, Wang Jian [3769 7003], presided over the meeting, and second secretary of the Shanghai CPC municipal party committee and director of the municipal standing committee of the National People's Congress, Hu Lijiao [5170 4539 2403], spoke.

When referring to Shanghai's attacks on serious criminal activity, Hu Lijiao pointed out that the social order and social atmosphere throughout the city have clearly begun to improve. Criminal cases throughout the city have clearly decreased, with those occurring during the 3 months of September, October and November having decreased 44.9 percent over the same period last year. In particular, vicious cases which seriously endanger society and make bad impressions such as mass muggings by gangs of hooligans, picking quarrels and creating trouble and surrounding and noisily insulting women in public places have basically stopped. In public places such as train stations, docks, parks, theaters and marketplaces, public order has generally improved.

Hu Lijiao said that all of this fully proves that provided we unswervingly carry out the party Central Committee's instructions and the two "Resolutions" of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, we will be able to continue to attack the arrogance of criminal elements, and the goal of basically improving the social order will definitely be realizable.

Hu Lijiao then pointed out that although we have been victorious in the first battle of the preceeding stage, yet it is only the beginning of the struggle. We are still quite a long distance from the goal of basically improving the social order, and the tasks facing us are still very complex and difficult. We must continue to give them wide publicity and to arouse the masses, thoroughly and lastingly publicize and educate in the socialist legal system and, while attacking criminal activity, do a good job of the work of comprehensive administration and thoroughly carry forward this struggle.

On the morning of the 24th, comrades participating in the conference divided into groups for informal discussions. In speaking of their full confidence in striving basically to improve the social atmosphere, everyone indicated the need to continue, together with the people of the whole city, to persist in this struggle and to achieve greater victories. Everyone also advanced certain views and proposals about things such as further strengthening education in the socialist legal system and doing a good job of comprehensive administration.

Participating in the conference were members of the municipal standing committee of the National People's Congress, members of the municipal standing committee of the CPPCC, responsible people from all democratic parties and related people's organizations and Shanghai's delegates to the National People's Congress and members of the CPPCC, a total of over 150 people. Director of the municipal party committee's Department of United Warfare, Zhang Chengzong [1728 2110 1350], and assistant directors Jing Renqiu [7231 0117 4428], Yan Zheng [0917 2398] and Yang Shuming [2799 0647 6900] also attended the conference.

12267
CSO: 4005/392

EAST REGION

FUZHOU IMPLEMENTS PROVINCIAL CPPCC SUGGESTIONS

OW230523 Beijing XINHUA in English 1439 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] Fuzhou, 22 Mar (XINHUA)--Party and government departments in Fujian Province, East China, have handled 297 of the 303 motions submitted last year by members of the provincial committee of the Chinese people's political consultative conference, according to the provincial CPPCC.

The CPPCC, a united front organization, includes many experts from various circles. They practice democratic supervision of government work through suggestions and criticism.

These motions involve economic planning, industrial and agricultural production, construction of special economic zones, transport and communications, capital construction, finance, foreign trade, tourism, science and technology, culture and education, public health, politics and law, religion, etc. A considerable number has been accepted or put into practice.

The party and government departments pay serious attention to these suggestions and criticism.

On a motion submitted by seven CPPCC members to protect an ancient temple, the provincial government called a special discussion, organized 20 experts to make on-the-spot investigations and then worked out measures which are now being executed.

Responding to another motion, Xianyou County in the province reformed its contracting system for tree planting on hills by improving management. As a result, 106 more hectares of tea and 2,866 hectares of orchards were planted as well as 4,000 hectares of other trees during 1983 throughout the county. Households have contracted to plant trees on 3,533 hectares of hills.

The provincial scientific association has set up a scientific and technological consulting center in response to a motion for scientific and technological consulting throughout the province.

CSO: 4005/500

EAST REGION

OUTSTANDING RESULTS IN FUJIAN'S ANTISMUGGLING STRUGGLE ACHIEVED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Dec 83 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Chen Bizhen [7115 4310 3791] of the Provincial Attack Office: "Outstanding Results Achieved in Our Province's Anti-smuggling Struggle; All Areas Must Still Pay Close Attention and Not Relax Their Efforts"]

[Text] Outstanding results have been achieved in our province's antismuggling struggle this year, and smuggling activity has been basically stopped at sea and also greatly reduced on land.

During the past year, all areas have conscientiously carried out the spirit of the State Council's instructions to "strengthen results, prevent re-occurrences and strive for greater victories"; have strengthened investigation and study; have promptly controlled new smuggling and black market activities and characteristics; and have persisted in stressing attacks against smuggling activity at sea on the one hand and against related shelters on land on the other, and attacks are currently in operation. They have destroyed collecting and distributing centers for smuggled goods in the Dongsha Sea waters; ferociously attacked smuggling and black market groups, habitual offenders, prime culprits and people who harbor smuggled goods; basically stopped the unhealthy trends of smuggling and black marketeering; and vigorously spurred development of production in agriculture and fishery. From January to November, 162 smuggling ships were captured throughout the province, a total value of over 28.75 million yuan of smuggled goods were confiscated, 10,616 cases were started against captured smugglers and black marketeers and a large amount of money such as gold, miscellaneous silver, silver yuan and KH currency was also confiscated.

Leading small attacks groups against provincial smuggling have now called a work conference in Fuzhou on attacking smuggling in coastal areas (cities) and counties and have affirmed their achievements, exchanged experiences, discussed and studied tasks and measures for this winter's and next spring's antismuggling work, requested all areas to overcome their slack moods, established an ideology of long-term warfare, continued to do a good job

of the comprehensive management of antismuggling work, strengthened the establishment of the antismuggling ranks and continued to stress the handling of major and important cases. Especially during the peak periods of the spring season and the winter floods when smuggling and black market activity can reappear, all areas must pay strict attention to tightly closing off the seas and strictly patrolling the land, attack vigorously and strive for new victories in the antismuggling struggle.

12267

CSO: 4005/392

EAST REGION

ELIMINATION OF ILLITERACY IN JIANGSU URGED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 30 Dec 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Seize the Favorable Opportunity Vigorously to Eliminate Illiteracy"]

[Text] It is the winter season now, and this is a favorable opportunity to launch the work of eliminating illiteracy in the rural areas. For the peasants who have been busy all year, this is a time of little work and of resting. They can fill the time by learning to read and write. Looking at the great achievements of the autumn harvest and recalling the year's ploughing and weeding, they deeply feel the importance of studying science and also urgently hope to become literate. All areas throughout the province must seize this favorable opportunity vigorously to eliminate illiteracy.

Vigorously eliminating illiteracy is a requirement for building the socialist material and spiritual civilizations. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the party, definite results have been achieved in the work of eliminating illiteracy in our province, and the instances of illiteracy among youth in the prime of life have decreased. But according to a 10 percent sampling of the 1982 census data, Jiangsu's illiteracy rate (indicating those who are illiterate or who know less than 1,500 characters and cannot read books and newspapers or write) is 34.64 percent for 12 year olds and above, 19.27 percent for males, 50.42 percent for females, 15.85 percent in urban districts and 37.14 percent in counties. These figures show that the amount of illiteracy and semiliteracy in our province's vast rural areas is still considerable and is even greater in some mountain valleys, fishing villages and remote areas. This situation is very unsuitable to the economic development of our province's rural areas. The system of job responsibility in production has now been generally carried out in the rural areas, and through practice in production, the masses of peasants have understood more and more the suffering caused by illiteracy and have felt more and more the importance of mastering education and scientific knowledge. According to an investigation by Sheyang County of the average annual net incomes of 194 scientific, technical and specialized workers, for 40 with a junior and senior high school educational level the average was 2,066 yuan, for 127 with a grade school

educational level it was 1,771 yuan and for 27 who were illiterate and semiliterate it was only 705 yuan. The facts show that to a great extent, the scientific and technical educational level determines the level of economic benefits. Mastering a certain amount of education facilitates the study of science and technology, develops the quality and range of production, continuously improves production levels and thus wins a higher income. Even more worth pondering is the fact that due to being illiterate and not being able to understand manuals, some people misuse agricultural chemicals and fertilizer in production, thus creating man-made disasters, lowering production and resulting in the repeated occurrence of economic losses. Many peasants say that "we wanted to become rich in the past but didn't dare, and now we dare but are unable because illiteracy blocks the way." The upsurge in eliminating illiteracy which is now in the making in many areas reflects this eagerness of the masses of peasants. Moreover, we must also understand that eliminating illiteracy not only is necessary in realizing the four modernizations and in promoting economic construction in the rural areas but also plays a major role in helping the masses of peasants learn current political affairs and the party's general and specific policies and in improving their ability to read books and newspapers, thus raising their ideological consciousness and enabling them gradually to become idealistic, ethical, literate and disciplined workers. Phenomena now existing in certain areas such as feudal superstition, ignorance and backwardness are often connected to illiteracy. But vigorously eliminating illiteracy and spreading education and scientific knowledge among the peasants can enrich their spiritual lives and improve their ability to distinguish between right and wrong and between beautiful and ugly. In this sense, eliminating illiteracy is also needed to build the socialist spiritual civilization in the rural areas. Thus, party and government leaders on all levels must indeed fully understand the importance of educating the peasants and eliminating illiteracy, regard this work as an important political task and widely mobilize and vigorously organize illiterate youth in their prime to participate in learning to eliminate illiteracy.

It is necessary to use the system of job responsibility in the work of eliminating illiteracy. Practice in certain advanced areas and units has proved that this is an effective measure in doing a good job of the work of eliminating illiteracy. The basic goal of using the system of job responsibility is to increase the sense of responsibility of cadres, teachers and the masses and, motivated by being responsible to the cause of the party, to build a spirit of responsibility to the two civilizations by engaging in this work. From now on, all areas must adopt a serious attitude to formulate feasible plans, carry out duties on all levels, clarify duties and make decisions on students, teachers, requirements and times. It is necessary to make teaching contracts and to use the method of enabling students to cast off their illiteracy free of charge within a prescribed period and to pay for it later. It is necessary to give suitable rewards to those who complete their duties well and to analyze the reasons and investigate and affix each stage of the responsibility for those who do not complete them within the prescribed period. Seeing that in eliminating illiteracy, our country's constitution stipulates

the duty of providing a primary education for adults, in order to complete this historical task and in line with the principles of benefitting the masses and voluntary acceptance, party and government organs in some areas have formulated certain conditional policies, measures and stipulations for people in the rural areas which have played a definite role in promoting the elimination of illiteracy and should continue to be upheld. Moreover, eliminating illiteracy is work of a mass character, involves all departments and trades and must be supported by all areas of society. Education departments must first do a good job of developing their own functions. Agricultural, industrial and commercial departments and mass organizations such as the CYL, the Women's Federation and scientific associations should also make a concerted effort and be closely coordinated.

To do a good job of the work of eliminating illiteracy, it is necessary to pay attention to improving the quality of literacy teaching and to uphold strict standards for becoming literate. This is an important guarantee in improving the effectiveness of the work of eliminating illiteracy. To improve the quality of the work of eliminating illiteracy, the first problem is teachers. All areas must conscientiously select and engage teachers, classify their training by county and village, improve their ideological and educational levels and enable students to get into school, stay in and learn well. In areas such as teachers and educational equipment, public schools in rural areas must actively support the work of eliminating illiteracy. For students who are casting off illiteracy, it is necessary to check their ability promptly and to organize them to continue to participate in higher grades of learning in order to strengthen the results of eliminating illiteracy and to prevent its reoccurrence. For those counties and villages (communes) which have basically eliminated illiteracy, it is necessary to do a good job of the work of checking qualifications before acceptance step by step and in a planned way. These are essential steps in upholding standards, guaranteeing quality, testing results and advancing the work of eliminating illiteracy. All areas must unify planning and be conscientiously responsible.

In order to do a good job of the work of eliminating illiteracy, we should also uphold the principle of combining universal primary education with the elimination of illiteracy and stop up the sources of new illiteracy. If we only eliminate illiteracy but do not stop up its sources, we will not be able to complete this historic task of eliminating illiteracy. Thus, while stressing the elimination of illiteracy, all areas must do a conscientious job of the work of universal primary education. It is necessary to formulate plans for universal education and to carry them out in every village (commune) and school. For areas which have achieved universal primary education, it is necessary to continue to do a good job of the work of strengthening study quotas and to strive to improve the quality of teaching; and for areas which have not yet achieved universal primary education, it is necessary to organize school-age children energetically to start school. For minority and mountainous areas and places where fishermen and boat people are concentrated, easy classes can be held, making it convenient for the people to start school. We must stop the occurrence of new illiteracy in all areas.

EAST REGION

PLANS FOR YOUTH LEAGUE CADRE TRAINING DISCUSSED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 29 Nov 83 p 1

[Article: "Communist Youth League Provincial Committee Holds Meeting to Discuss Youth League Cadre Training Work"]

[Text] From 20-22 November the Communist Youth League provincial committee convened a conference of responsible members of the Youth League municipal committee, the Youth League municipal committee's organizational branch and the provincial and municipal Youth League schools to discuss the question of the training of Youth League cadres. The comrades attending the conference conscientiously studied the spirit of the party's Second Plenum and that of the provincial committee's enlarged conference, summed up experience or from the Youth League cadre training throughout the province over the last few years, gained a better understanding of the importance of getting a good hold on Youth League cadre training, brought up requirements for the training of Youth League cadres in the future, and resolved to make a great effort to improve the quality of Youth League cadres so as to train and infuse even more qualified talented people into the party.

The comrades attending the conference, through study, unanimously considered that our party and state are in the midst of a great period of transformation and that the new circumstances have made new and higher demands on Communist Youth League cadres. How good the quality of Communist Youth League cadres is related directly to the future situation of the ranks of the party's cadres. For this reason, in order to enable them to mature as quickly as possible and to be truly able to take on the heavy and historic burden of those who will carry on the enterprise of the party, it is necessary to carry out the conscientious training of Youth League cadres and give them a systematic political and ideological education, heighten their ideological and political consciousness and raise their Marxist theoretical level. We must definitely proceed from the high strategic level in order to train successors of our proletarian revolution, and conscientiously get a good and firm hold on Youth League cadre training work.

The comrades attending the conference conscientiously summed up the experience of Youth League cadre training over the past few years. From 1980 to the present, throughout the province altogether over 310,000 Youth League cadres have been trained, fundamentally accomplishing the goals of carrying out training

every year and at all levels. In the course of this training the guiding principle of "walking on two legs" was maintained to combine on-the-spot and decentralized training and organized study and self-study. Through this training, there was a definite improvement in the quality of the ranks of the province's Youth League cadres. At the same time, everyone also became aware of the problems that have existed throughout the province over the last few years in Youth League cadre training work. The main problems were that training work lacked sufficient planning and was developed in an unbalanced way. It was not systematized or standardized; the scope and pace of training were also not sufficient to answer the new needs of Youth League cadres and the quality of training was also in need of further improvement. Everyone in the course of drawing these general conclusions looked at the problems from the point of view of both positive and negative examples, and there certainly seemed to be a big difference between getting a good hold on Youth League cadre training and not doing so. In some places Youth League cadre training work was well in hand, youth work was launched vigorously and the party's role in giving help was brought into full play. In contrast, in those places where training work was not particularly well managed, Youth League's activities could not be launched properly, and the League's organization was even lax and paralyzed. For this reason, everyone considered Youth League cadre training work not just a matter of expediency but a great matter of whether the Youth League would be able to perform its function as the helpers and reserve army of the party.

Everyone launched a discussion of how to get a better hold on Youth League cadre training work hereafter. Everyone considered that first of all we must organize the broad mass of Youth League cadres for the systematic study of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought, raise their theoretical level and strengthen their conscientiousness for implementing the four basic principles. Everyone, from the current struggle against spiritual pollution, also deeply realized that the fundamental reason why many Youth League cadres could not fully comprehend or resist forcefully the raising the banners of this or that "ism" or "theory" to spread anti-Marxist concepts such as the so-called 'socialist alienation' was the fact that their Marxist theoretical level was not high enough. Only by stepping up the political training of Youth League cadres, and unceasingly raising their Marxist theoretical level, will they be able to have a firm stand while facing major issues of right and wrong, and take a clear-cut stand in order to be able to raise high the banner of Marxism and lead the young Youth League members forward along the road of Marxism. Second, we must organize Youth League cadres to study the party rectification documents conscientiously, raise their political and ideological awareness, maintain political unanimity with the party Central Committee and strengthen their conscientiousness for implementing the party's line, programs and policies. Third, we must step up the professional training of Youth League cadres and make a great effort to enable the broad mass of Youth League cadres to become experts at youth work, bring about new situation in the work of the Youth League and bring their shock brigade effect into play in the building of the four modernizations.

In order earnestly to do a good job of Youth League cadre training work, the Youth League provincial committee has decided to set up training leadership groups; establish a training network in Youth Group committees at the provincial, municipal, county and grassroots levels; formulate a long-term training work plan; make a great effort to regularize, systematize and standardize our training work and raise the quality of Youth League cadres up to a new level.

EAST REGION

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE LAUNCHES INVESTIGATION OF OLD CADRES' WORK SITUATIONS

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 24 Nov 83 p 1

[Article: "Develop Our Party's Excellent Tradition of Respecting the Old and Qualified"]

[Text] In order to carry out further the implementation of a series of directives of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council concerning the work of old cadres, conscientiously implement the proper political treatment and remuneration of old cadres who have moved back to the second and third ranks and launch a new aspect for old-cadre work, the provincial committee has decided to carry out a comprehensive examination of old-cadre work throughout the province this winter.

On 6 November, the provincial committee sent out a "Notice Regarding the Investigation of Old Cadre Work To Be Launched This Winter" to the various municipal and county committees, province-level organizations, and the party groups (or party committees) of the various province-affiliated units and also issued an "Outline of How To Carry out the Investigation of Old-cadre Work" by the provincial committee's organizational branch and the provincial old-cadre bureau. The provincial committee's notice pointed out that carrying out an examination of old-cadre work is an important link in discovering and solving problems and in doing a good job of old-cadre work. The notice required that the various levels of party committees conscientiously strengthen leadership in this work and, tying in with the actual situation in the various local areas, and come up with concrete strategic plans. It is necessary to carry out the examination in accordance with the relevant regulations of the Central Committee and the provincial committee, and those who go beyond the regulations must be persuaded and educated to carry out things in accordance with the regulations. Regarding the problems discovered in the investigation, we must adopt positive measures and conscientiously implement the Central Committee's directives and regulations.

The scope of this examination comprises all old and retired cadres and those who have drawn back to the second rank and are serving in jobs such as advisors, inspectors, supervisors and examiners as well as the units they are in. Units above the county level should take cadres who have retired from posts at the department and bureau levels and the local and municipal levels, cadres who held 14th grade and above from administrative units and those who after

retirement enjoy the salaries of the department bureau and local municipal grades as well as the old cadres who have retired from leading bodies such as party committees, people's congresses, governments and the Chinese People's Political Consultative conference and make them the focus of the examination and make good arrangements for them first. The main substance of the examination is to examine the political and remunerative treatment of the old cadres who moved back to the second and third ranks and to examine their actual situations and present problems. Regarding problems discovered by the investigation, we must act in the spirit of solving problems while examining them, distinguish among different situations and conscientiously deal with them appropriately, We must discover and sum up [the experience of] old cadres who have moved back to the second and third ranks and who are enthusiastically supporting the work of new bodies, doing a good job of being planners and helpers, forming close relations with the masses and doing a good job of the work of society and being good examples with respect to things such as displaying revolutionary traditions and resisting spiritual pollution. Propagandizing the excellent traditions of our old comrades, educating cadres and the masses and conscientiously respecting the old and the qualified cadres will improve styles of our party and our society.

9634

CSO: 4005/327

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

JIANGSU COLLEGE ENROLLMENT--The Jiangsu Provincial Conference on enrollment of higher educational institutions was held in Nanjing from 15 to 18 March. Vice Governor Yang Yongyi spoke at the conference. Higher educational institutions run by the province plan to enroll 14,000 students this year, an increase of 11.66 percent over 1983. State-run colleges, including branches of state-run colleges in our province, will enroll some 8,000 students here. The province has initially decided to enroll 22,000 students. This is a rather bid increase over last year. [Summary] [OW251910 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Mar 84]

JIANGSU DEFENSE INDUSTRY--Nanjing, 4 Mar (XINHUA)--The national defense industry in Jiangsu Province has set up 124 production lines for the production of civilian goods. According to incomplete statistics, the output value of such goods in Jiangsu in 1983 was 13 percent higher than in 1982. The profit made in 1983 by the national defense industry in this regard was 37 percent higher than in 1982. [Summary] [OW251910 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0003 GMT 4 Mar 84]

CSO: 4005/500

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

REGIONAL CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

HK291045 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] The seventh meeting of the Sixth Regional People's Congress Standing Committee ended in Nanning on the afternoon of 27 March. The meeting adopted the resolution that the second session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress will be held in Nanning on 23 April 1984.

During this 7-day session of the standing committee, the committee members conscientiously examined and discussed the resolution on holding the second session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress and the namelist of the credentials committee of the standing committee of the Sixth Regional People's Congress. It held group discussions on the work report by the standing committee to the second session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress, the detailed rules and regulations on the direct election of the deputies to the people's congresses at county and township levels in the region, the region's provisional regulations on court charges on civil lawsuits, and the appointment and dismissal of some officials. The meeting also discussed the report by Gan Ku, regional people's government vice chairman, which briefed the meeting on the structural reform.

At a meeting on the afternoon of 27 March, the committee adopted a resolution on holding the second session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress. The resolution proposes the following main items for the agenda of the session: listening to the work report of the report of the regional people's government, examining and approving the region's plan for national economic and social development in 1984, the region's final accounts for 1983, and its financial budget for 1984. The meeting also adopted the resolution of the regional people's congress standing committee on the establishment of a credentials committee and the region's provisional regulations on court charges on civil lawsuits and approved the appointment and dismissal of some officials.

The meeting appointed (Chen Ren) as director of foreign economic affairs and trade of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, (Jin Xiaodao) as chief of the regional price bureau, (Su Xiaohan) as chief of the regional statistical bureau,

(He Yi) as director of the regional Overseas Chinese Office, (Wu Zhanggeng) as director of the regional department of textile industry, (Pan Ruicai) as director of the regional department of labor and personnel, and (Wei Jinghuan) as chief of the regional bureau of building materials industry.

It dismissed (Song Sun) from the post of director of the regional Overseas Chinese Office and accepted (Ye Yi's) resignation from his post of president of the Nanning Prefectural Middle-level People's Court.

Zhong Feng, vice chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were Regional People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Huang Rong and Vice Chairmen Li Yindan, Lin Kewu, Shi Zhaotang, Ye Fusun, Zhao Mingjian, Gan Huaiyi, Qin Zhenwu and Zhang Jingning. Attending the meeting as non-voting participants were (Zhu Wei), deputy chief of the regional people's procuratorate, and the responsible persons of the regional department of labor and personnel.

CSO: 4005/497

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

CONGRESS DECIDES TO SET UP CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

HK291051 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] The following is the resolution of the Guangxi Autonomous Regional Congress Standing Committee on the establishment of the credentials committee, a resolution that was adopted by the seventh meeting of the Sixth Regional People's Congress Standing Committee:

In accordance with Clause 26 of the NPC Organizational Law, it is decided to set up a credentials committee of the standing committee of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional People Congress. The following is the namelist of the committee:

Committee Chairman: (Lei Zhuangping)--Zhuang Nationality

Vice Chairmen: (Qu Jiwen); Zhao Mingjian--female, Zhuang nationality; and Qin Zhenwu--Dong nationality

Members: (Liu Yizhen); (Ji Zilin); (Wu Pei)--Miao nationality; (Chen Peiyuan); (Huang Ying); (Han Fuqing)--Yao nationality; (Qin Gan)--Zhuang nationality; (Lei Yidong)--female; and (Tan Hongzhi).

CSO: 4005/497

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

LUO TIAN ON PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ELECTIONS

HK300937 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Recently, at a forum of the responsible persons of the people's congresses of all cities and some counties in the province sponsored by the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, Luo Tian, chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, talked about the election of deputies to the people's congresses at the county and township levels which is being currently carried out in the province. Putting forth four points of opinion, he said: With this election, we must push forward the building of socialist democracy and legal system in our province.

Luo Tian said: In order to properly carry out the election, first of all, it is necessary to carry out the election according to the law and the schedule. We hope that the counties and cities which lag behind the election schedule will mend their pace in order to catch up with other counties and cities in the province and complete the election in good time. Second, it is necessary to give full play to the democratic spirit. Third, the election is bound to be conducted according to the law. The practice of not strictly abiding by the law in the registration of electors, that of starting voting ahead of schedule after the registration of electors, that of arbitrarily changing the voting date, and the failure to follow the election method of nominating more candidates than the number of deputies to be elected, are all offenses against the law. Fourth, it is necessary to select competent deputies and to properly convene the people's congresses. The first meetings of the people's congresses at the county and township levels must be opened as soon as possible after deputies are elected. The meetings must concentrate their attention on two problems, namely, the election of the leading bodies of counties and townships, and the thorough examination and discussion of the government's work report.

At present, the election of deputies to the people's congresses at the county and township levels is going smoothly. Thirty-eight counties and cities have already elected their people's congress deputies and 36 other counties and cities are nominating and recommending candidates for deputies and are considering and talking over the lists of candidates. All the deputies are qualified progressive representatives elected from among the masses. The people of all nationalities from all walks of life in all areas are duly represented in the lists. And, in particular, the number of deputies of intellectual origin has remarkably increased.

CSO: 4005/497

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

HENAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING--The sixth meeting of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Zhengzhou on 30 March. Committee Chairman Zhao Wenfu presided at the meeting in the morning. Vice Chairman Zhang Shude reported on proceedings at the fourth meeting of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee and conveyed the important speech of Chairman Peng Zhen delivered at the forum of responsible persons of people's congress standing committees of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. The meeting will discuss and examine a draft decision on convening the second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, and the draft list of chairman, vice chairman and members of the credentials committee. [Excerpts] [HK310453 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Mar 84]

CSO: 4005/497

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING--The sixth meeting of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded in Guiyang on 28 March. Chairman Wu Shi presided at the meeting on 28 March. The committee approved a number of regulations on protecting the legitimate rights of women and children, and a resolution on strengthening environmental protection. Committee Vice Chairman Wu Su, Luo Dengyi, Zeng Xianhui, Ye Gulin, Bai Lin, Hou Guoxiang, Wu Tongming, Ran Yannong, Wang Bingyun, Wang Zhenjiang, Qian Yunzhong, and Liang Wanggui attended the meeting. [Excerpts] [HK290333 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Mar 84]

EDUCATION FUNDS--Lhasa, 30 March (XINHUA)--Border counties in the Tibetan autonomous region will get more funds for education than other counties, according to the local education department. More schools will be built and more teachers brought in to develop education in these economically and culturally underdeveloped areas. Tibet is comparatively backward in education and culture, especially its border areas. Some 450,000 yuan (U.S.\$250,000) have been set aside by the region to help expand schools in Zham Kouan County, which borders Nepal. The Xigaze Prefecture has also allocated 1.5 million yuan (U.S.\$750,000) to build schools and buy desks, stools and teaching equipment. The state will pay for all public primary school boarding, clothing, bedding and other necessities. Middle school students will receive more cash and pupils at collective primary schools will also get 15 yuan (U.S.\$7.5) each month. The state will provide doctors for schools with a high percentage of boarders. [Text] [OW300917 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 30 Mar 84]

CSO: 4005/496

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION ENDS

SK290347 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] This afternoon, the second session of the Sixth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress successfully concluded at the theater in the provincial exhibition hall in Harbin.

Over the past few days, deputies from various localities across the province fully discussed the work done by the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, the provincial higher people's court, and the provincial people's procuratorate. They put forward many constructive and important suggestions for the province's economic, political and cultural work. Their ability to discuss and manage major state affairs is improving. They pledged to implement all resolutions adopted at this session and to create a new situation in the province's socialist modernization by uniting with the people of various nationalities across the province.

Zhao Dezun, executive chairman of the congress and executive member of the congress presidium, presided over the closing ceremony.

The congress session discussed and adopted a resolution on the work report of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government, a resolution on the reports of the province's 1983 final accounts and the 1984 budget, a resolution on the work report of the standing committee of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress, a resolution on the work reports of the Heilongjiang Provincial Higher People's Court and of the Provincial People's Procuratorate, electoral methods, and matters relating to elections.

Executive chairmen of today's congress session included Zhao Dezun, Chen Yuanzhi, Lu Guang, Liu Huixian, Wang Pili, (Li Jingming), (Liu Hua), (Hao Bi), (Guo Xianding), and (Zhang Xinmin). Deputies attending the session were Li Lian, Chen Junsheng, Chen Jianfei, Wang Yusheng, Wang Caoli, Wei Zhimin, Zhang Ruilin, Wang Jinling, Wang Zhaozhi, Ni Wei, Wang Liangzheng, Zhang Lin, Yu Jian, and (Dai Xuexiang).

Attending the session as observers were An Zhendong, deputy provincial governor; Zhang Li, president of the provincial higher people's court; Huang Wei, NPC deputy and advisor of the Ministry of Labor and Personnel; (Wang Lijiang), responsible person of democratic parties; and responsible persons of relevant departments.

CSO: 4005/495

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG CPPCC SESSION ENDS 29 MARCH

SK300211 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The second session of the Fifth Heilongjiang Provincial CPPCC Committee successfully concluded at the Harbin Friendship Palace this morning. During the session, committee members and observers listened to and discussed the opening address of Li Jianbai, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, examined and discussed the work report of the standing committee of the Fifth Heilongjiang Provincial CPPCC Committee and a report on the handling of motions raised by committee members of the first session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, participated as observers in the second session of the Sixth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress, listened to and discussed Governor Chen Lei's report on the work of the provincial government, and other reports. This session elected additional standing committee members for the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee.

Today's session was presided over by Fu Shiying, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee. This session adopted the resolution of the second session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, the resolution on the work report of the standing committee of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, a report submitted by the motions examination committee on the examination of motions, and a related resolution.

Yang Zirung, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, gave a closing address.

Attending the closing ceremony were Li Jianbai, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; and Bao Cong, Wang Minggui, Tang Liandi, Cuo Shouchang, Li Min, Huang Sexin, Hong Jing and Ma Xinquan, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee. Also present and seated on the rostrum were Wang Yilun and Jin Langbai.

CSO: 4005/495

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS CONCLUDES 28 MARCH

SK290358 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] The second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress concluded this morning amid the solemn sound of the national anthem.

At 1430, the second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress held its third plenary meeting at the Liaoning People's Theater in Shenyang. Executive chairmen attending the meeting were Xu Shaofu, Li Tao, Xie Huangtian, Wu Zijie, Zhao Shi, Liu Wen, Fu Zhonghai, Tang Hongguang, Zeng Yu, (Zhang Yanjie), (Xu Wencai), (Lan Ziran), (Ding Heming), and (Wang Chuiliu).

At the meeting, participants unanimously adopted the resolution on the people's government work report, the resolution on the work report of the provincial people's congress standing committee, the resolution on the implementation of the 1983 provincial plans for the economic and social development and on the arrangements for the 1984 plans, the resolution on the 1983 provincial final accounts and the 1984 budgetary estimate, the resolution on the work report of the provincial higher people's court and on the work report of the provincial people's procuratorate, and the resolution on the motions examination report delivered by the motions examination committee.

Comrade Xie Huangtian presided over and addressed the meeting. He said: It has been a lively session permeated with an atmosphere of national unity. The current situation has greatly inspired us and the goals have stimulated us to make progress. Let us, together with the people of all nationalities across the province, be determined to carry out reforms, be bold in blazing new trials, open up a path for advance, and make great efforts to successfully complete all 1984 tasks, to attain the goal of vitalizing Liaoning and serving the whole country, and to greet the 35th anniversary of the National Day with new and outstanding successes.

All people's deputies and all nonvoting delegates participated in the meeting. Attending this evening's meeting by invitation were Huang Oudong, Zhang Xincun, and Zhang Qingtai; Aisin Ghioroh Pujie, member of the NPC standing committee; and responsible persons of the relevant provincial departments.

CSO: 4005/495

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING CPPCC SESSION ENDS ON 29 MARCH

SK300227 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] After successfully accomplishing all items on the agenda, the second session of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee ended in Shenyang this afternoon. The session opened on 22 March and lasted 8 days.

During the session, members conscientiously listened to and discussed the work report of the standing committee of the provincial CPPCC committee, the work report of the provincial government, the report of the provincial motions examination committee, and the report on implementing united front work and exchanging experiences in consultative service work. Members were satisfied with the work of the standing committee of the provincial CPPCC committee in the past year, supported the government work report, and especially were glad of our province's great agricultural harvests last year and all fronts' new achievements. They unanimously held that the fighting goal of making Liaoning flourish and serving the whole nation, set forth at the government work report, fully reflected and represented the will of the people of all nationalities in the whole province. Members expressed their determination to make concerted efforts to the realization of this goal.

The session adopted the resolution for the work report of the standing committee of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee and the resolution for the report on handling the motions set forth at the first session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee.

The session added three standing committee members. They were (Shi Defang), (Wu Changsheng), and (Yu Zeting).

Vice Chairman Wang Kuncheng presided over the closing ceremony.

Song Li, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, spoke. He urged all members to conscientiously implement all tasks set forth in the work report of the standing committee, to implement the guidelines of the resolution of the session, to unite as one, to be of one heart and one mind, and to make new contributions to the fighting goal of making Liaoning flourish and serving the whole nation, under the leadership of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee.

CSO: 4005/495

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL FOR HANDICAPPED--Shenyang, 30 Mar (XINHUA)--China's first spare-time vocational school for handicapped young people opened here today in Shenyang, a heavy industrial center in Northeast China. The new school, sponsored by the city's handicapped youth association, was set up to help educate disabled young people unable to attend regular schools and aid their efforts to earn their own living. Its ten specialities include tailoring, repair of electronic appliances, arts and crafts, acupuncture, photography, horticulture and other general courses. Classes run from three months to two years, with students attending classes three evenings a week. Those with jobs pay six yuan (about 3 U.S. dollars) for a three-month course, while the unemployed pay half as much. More than 200 handicapped students have attended classes in tailoring, acupuncture and three other specialities. More students will be enrolled later in other specialities, officials said. The school is funded by the local government and individuals. Teachers, technicians and college graduates from universities, research institutions and factories will act as volunteer teachers in classrooms donated by primary and high schools in Shenyang. There are more than 4,000 handicapped young people in Shenyang. [Text] [OW310353 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 31 Mar 84]

HEILONGJIANG COLLEGE FOR AGED--Harbin, 30 Mar (XINHUA)--A college for the aged in Harbin, the capital of Heilongjiang Province, started its enrollment this week. It is the third of such a college in China. The two-year college is for retired cadres and workers eager to renew their knowledge and do more for society. The first group of the more than 600 students will study such compulsory courses as politics, health care and physical culture for the elderly, children's education and writing. The optional courses include calligraphy, painting, horticulture, tailoring and cooking. Ten months of lectures will be given each year, and diplomas will be granted to the graduates. The college is jointly run by the senior cadres department of the Harbin Municipal Committee of the Communist Party, the municipal Trade Union Council and the municipal Education Bureau. [Excerpt] [OW301322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1310 GMT 30 Mar 84]

LIAONING SEVENTH PEOPLE'S CONGRESS--The Sixth Provincial People's Congress standing committee held the seventh session this morning. The session discussed ways to implement the guidelines of the second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. Participants expressed many good opinions in this regard. In his speech, Vice Chairman Xie Huangtian urged all city and prefectural people's congress standing committees to attach importance to the tasks set forth at the second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, to conduct investigations and studies well, to make good arrangements for all work in line with the actual conditions of localities and units, to conscientiously handle the motions set forth at the session, to make efforts to improve the work in line with the criticisms and opinions of the parties, and to create a new situation in the people's congress work. The session also added a deputy to the NPC. [Text] [SK300447 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Mar 84]

PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S COURT--The sixth Standing Committee session of the Sixth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress adopted a proposal on 15 March 1984 offered by Zhang Li, president of the Heilongjiang Provincial Higher People's Court, appointing Yao Bingzhou [1202 3521 3796] vice president of the provincial Higher People's Court. [Text] [SK280737 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Mar 84 p 1]

ADVISORY COMMISSION LEADER DIES--Comrade Sun Ziyuan, Standing Committee member of the Advisory Commission of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee, died of illness in Harbin at the age of 64 on 23 March 1984. Comrade Sun Ziyuan was an outstanding party member and a fine revolutionary cadre, who made important contributions to the revolutionary cause, especially the development and construction of our province. His death was a major loss to our province. Leading persons visited Comrade Sun Ziyuan and his family at the hospital before and after he died. They were Li Lian, Chen Lei, Chen Junsheng, Hou Jie, Zhao Dezun, Li Jianbai, Chen Jianfei and Zhao Xingyuan, leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, advisory commission, people's congress, government, CPPCC committee, military district and PLA units stationed in Harbin; and Comrade (Huang Wei), adviser to the Ministry of Labor and Personnel. [Excerpts] [SK310507 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 Mar 84]

CSO: 4005/502

TAIWAN

TAIWAN, SRI LANKA NEWS AGENCIES SIGN AGREEMENT

OW310403 Taipei CNA in English 0338 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Taipei, 31 Mar (CNA)--The CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY signed an agreement on news reports cooperation with LANKA PUWATH of Sri Lanka Friday to promote friendship and mutual understanding between the two nations.

Pan Huan-kun, president of CNA, and Kariyakarawana, chairman of LANKA PUWATH, signed the agreement on behalf of the two news agencies respectively at the CNA headquarters building in Taipei Friday.

Speaking at the ceremony, both Pan and Kariyakarawana stressed that as the Republic of China and Sri Lanka have the same ideals, their governments are striving hard in pursuit of democracy and freedom and promoting the well-being of their peoples.

In recent years, relations between the two nations have become closer, Sri Lanka has donated corneas to Chinese people with poor sight, and Chinese people have rewarded the people of Sri Lanka with glasses. Such activities have greatly benefited the two peoples, they pointed out. It is expected that cooperation between the two nations will further move forward in the years ahead, they added.

The agreement will become effective beginning April 1. Under the agreement, CNA and LANKA PUWATH will first exchange news features. They will, later, exchange news over facsimile lines and authorize each other to release news to clients in their own respective countries supplied by the other party.

The head of LANKA PUWATH arrived in Taipei March 27 to take part in the celebration activities making CNA's 60th founding anniversary, which falls on April 1.

CSO: 4000/284

TAIWAN

PREMIER SUN GREETS CNA'S 60TH ANNIVERSARY

OW311457 Taipei CNA in English 1338 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Taipei, 31 Mar (CNA)--Premier Sun Yun-hsuan sent his greetings to the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY Saturday to felicitate the agency on its 60th anniversary. The letter reads:

In the Republic of China, the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY is the pioneer in news media and the center of mass communications. Established in a period of hardships in the history of the republic, the CNA, nevertheless, has brought itself up by diligence. The agency has played a leading role in our country's news media by serving readers with the latest international and domestic news, promoting modern knowledge and spreading the truth of the three principles of the people to further raise the moral of the country.

Six years of glory have proved that the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY is the conscience of the nation; the advancement of CNA also symbolizes the progress of the Republic of China. Indeed CNA's great contributions to the republic will never be forgotten by the country and the people.

What a pleasure it is to say "happy birthday CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY" to Chairman Ma, President Pan and CNA staff members. I am sure that the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY will continue to progress along with the success and, in the future, the unification of the Republic of China.

Since I am on my sick leave, it is regrettable to say that I am unable to bring my greetings in person.

Wishing you happy birthday, and all the best at CNA.

CSO: 4000/284

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

COMMENTARY ON SINO-BRITISH TALKS

HK201240 Hong Kong KUANG CHIAO CHING in Chinese No 138, 16 Mar 84 pp 6-8

[Article by Chiang Wei-wen [3068 0251 2429]: "Sino-British Talks Are Now Speeding Up"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Progress Is Made on a Firm Base, the General Trend Is Irreversible

Although the "Lobo motion" has caused disturbance, the scale of which is neither large nor small, in Hong Kong, it seems that the talks in Beijing are not affected. British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe said: The Sino-British talks have made considerable headway. Such progress has a firm base. This is because both parties share the same goal, that is, to maintain the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong.

Britain Also Wants To Speed Up the Talks

At present, not only does China want to quicken the pace of the talks, it is learned that /the British side also wants to speed up the talks./

The facts are these: The agenda, steps, and measures of the talks, both within and outside the meeting, are speeding up. This is favorable to the people of Hong Kong--they can have a rather long time to make various assumptions and to adopt measures for arrangements in the "transitional period."

Second Agenda Will Come Soon

/The Sino-British talks are proceeding in accordance with the agenda put forward by the Chinese side. The talks focus on ways to recover sovereignty, ways to pass the transitional period, ways to maintain prosperity and so forth. According to the bilateral agreement, they first discuss problems after 1997, which is the first agenda; the focus will then be on the transitional period from now to 1997, which is the second agenda/.

As the talks have been accelerated, discussions focusing on the first agenda will be concluded soon. Hence, British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe and Richard Luce, under secretary in charge of foreign affairs, have publicly expressed: There is no doubt that the talks have made headway. What is required now is that the parties concerned should make arrangements to maintain confidence.

Arrangements for Next Stage

/It seems that the progress of the next stage of the talks will be as follows:

If there are no unexpected happenings, both parties will, starting from mid-April, discuss in detail, arrangements of the transitional period leading to the formation of the special administrative zone.

After that, on the basis of maintaining and promoting the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong, and Sino-British friendship and cooperation, both parties will discuss drafting the content and form of an agreement (or a joint communique). By then, both parties may promote the talks to ministerial level (presently they are at vice ministerial level), and Sir Geoffrey Howe may probably have to go to Beijing. Of course, the "final say" rests with Mrs. Margaret Thatcher and Zhao Ziyang, who always pay close attention to the Sino-British talks/.

It is believed that the veteran and experienced British politicians and diplomats will easily find a satisfactory way to publicize the agreement (or joint communique) on Hong Kong's future at some time between sessions of the British Parliament.

British Officials in Hong Kong Could Hold the Deputy Secretary Office

Once April begins, more than 100,000 civil servants in Hong Kong will have a limited readjustment in their salaries. But then, some expatriate civil servants may still be thinking about the prospects after 1997.

The future personnel and civil servant systems in Hong Kong will be, of course, decided by the future Hong Kong Government and the people of Hong Kong. However, it is learned that China's policy on personnel affairs in Hong Kong is very relaxed. There are signs showing that the future civil servant and personnel systems have been fixed at the recent talks.

/It is learned that the British civil servants in Hong Kong can hold positions up to deputy secretary level (including sensitive departments such as the financial, legal, and security secretariats) after 1997. Thus, the British officials who hold lower offices do not have to worry about opportunity of promotion, though the deputy secretary level is the limit/.

The Present Civil Servants Are not Affected

Such arrangement will not, in the slightest degree, affect the several British officials who hold the office of secretary at present. For example, they are Chief Secretary Sir Philip Haddon-Cave (59); Financial Secretary Sir John Bremridge (59); Mr Martin Rowlands (59), secretary for the Civil Service; Mr Denis Bray (58), secretary for Home Affairs; Mr David Akers-Jones (57), secretary for City Administration; Mr D. G. Jeaffreson (53), secretary for Security; and Mr L. M. Davies (62), secretary for General Duty. By the year 1997, they will have long retired (the retiring age of Hong Kong Government officials is 55): whereas the British civil servants who hold

lower offices at present will have a greater chance of promotion. They will give full play to their skill for building a diversified international city and for the development of future cooperation between China and Britain. Therefore, Mrs Shirley Williams, chairman of the Social Democratic Party in Britain, said: The Chinese Government's principle on the future of Hong Kong is feasible. Unless China does not recover sovereignty over Hong Kong, there will not be a better plan than this.

Comparison table between local and expatriate staff in Hong Kong Government:

	Local staff	Expatriate staff	Local staff ratio
1952	22,900	1,063	95.56 percent
1960	42,251	1,493	96.59 percent
1970	76,116	1,859	97.62 percent
1982	154,579	3,148	98.00 percent
1984 January	165,832	3,193	98.11 percent

Hong Kong Government's expatriate staff has been less than 5 percent over the years, but they hold important positions in various government departments. After 1997, those expatriate civil servants who are capable and are willing to work for the "China's Hong Kong special administrative zone" may still hold key positions.

Comparison table between local and expatriate staff in the legal department of Hong Kong Government:

	1978	1980	1984 (March)
Local staff:			
Chief Justice	0	0	0
Justice of Appeal	0	2	2
Judge of the High Court	2	1	2
District Judge	2	3	5
Expatriate staff:			
Chief Justice	1	1	1
Justice of Appeal	2	7	7
Judge of the High Court	9	18	18
District Judge	13	23	27
Local staff ratio:			
Chief Justice	0 percent	0 percent	0 percent
Justice of Appeal	0 percent	22 percent	22 percent
Judge of the High Court	18 percent	5 percent	10 percent
District Judge	13 percent	12 percent	16 percent

The legal department is the most inactive link in the localization programme of the Hong Kong Government. It is believed that a large number of expatriate judges will still be employed after 1997.

Comparison table of senior positions of the police force of the Hong Kong Government:

	1982	1984 January
Local staff:		
Gazetted level	64	112
Inspectorate	1,219	1,313
Expatriate staff:		
Gazetted level	236	276
Inspectorate	641	648
Local staff ratio:		
Gazetted level	21 percent	29 percent
Inspectorate	66 percent	67 percent

In the Hong Kong Government police department, the localization trend of officers at gazetted level is developing rapidly. It is believed that in this "sensitive department," senior British officials will still account for a considerable ratio after 1997.

Foreign Troops Must Withdraw From Hong Kong

In the previous issue of KUANG CHIAO CHING, I said:

"The Hong Kong special administrative government will be responsible for maintaining the social order in Hong Kong, but the British troops should be withdrawn from Hong Kong. Whether or not it is necessary for China to send PLA troops to be stationed in Hong Kong as a symbol of sovereignty over Hong Kong is an issue which will be jointly discussed by China, the future Hong Kong Government and the people of Hong Kong. It is worth consideration if the Chinese army which will be stationed in Hong Kong will do all they can for the prosperity of Hong Kong without spending a cent of the Hong Kong people's money (for example, by giving assistance in the development of Lantao Island). But the key to the issue rests: How to run post-1997 Hong Kong is an internal affair of China, and the issue should be dealt with by China through discussions with the Hong Kong people. It is believed that China will not make a concession on this principle."

After the recent round of talks, it seems that the issue of troops being stationed in Hong Kong has already been solved. Foreign troops must be withdrawn from Hong Kong. The defense problem of the future Hong Kong special administrative zone will be the responsibility of the central government in Beijing. The Chinese side believes that this is an expression of recovering sovereignty over Hong Kong as well as being a key issue, which is undisputable. The highest authorities in China should be responsible for determining what type or method will be adopted, and should seriously investigate and discuss with the Hong Kong Government. A scholar pointed out: It is a very heavy burden on the people of Hong Kong at present as they have to bear annually over HK\$1 billion of expenditure for the British troops

stationed in Hong Kong (expenditure for 1983-1984 is HK\$1.11 billion). With the reduction of this expenditure, Hong Kong people's livelihood and social welfare will obviously be greatly improved.

According to the reporters, China has started giving detailed consideration to relevant issues. Beijing has already noted: Among the British troops presently stationed in Hong Kong are many soldiers of Chinese extraction as well as many non-British Chinese employees. There may be appropriate arrangements for them by then.

Intense Preparation for the Investigation of Transition

The discussion of how to spend the transitional period is now under intense preparation and will begin soon.

Deng Xiaoping has said, "How do we spend the transitional period? First, neither side must make a mess of things, nor do anything that is harmful to the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong, which is the focus of the talks."

In addition, Deng Xiaoping hoped: "The Hong Kong people must gradually take part in the activities, and do well in this replacement."

Since Britain has recognized that the sovereignty and administration of Hong Kong belong to China, the gradual transition of Hong Kong will become inevitable and irreversible. It seems that another urgent task for us, the Hong Kong people, is to pool efforts to fill gaps in and to give full consideration to the development of various undertakings in the "transitional period," as well as to formulate a perfect "basic law for the special administrative zone"!

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